JULY 1855

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1196. | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1855. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA UNCHANGED.

BURIAL OF LORD RAGLAN.

Opinions on the Affair of the 18th.

LONDON SUNDAY RIOTS.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION

REVOLT IN CATALONIA.

MARKETS DULL AND DROOPING.

Consols 91 1-4.

(By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.)

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 18.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Captain Stone, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst., arrived here at 10:30 this morning.

The Canada reports passing on the 8th July, the American ship Constitution off Garnet Rock, Ireland.

The Canada left Halifax at 2 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening.

The news presents no feature of special importance.

THE WAR.

Lord RAGLAN was buried on the 3d of July, with all the pomp which circumstances permitted.

There are rumors that PELISSIER is about to be superseded.

Since the repulse of the 18th June, the Allies have been strengthening their advances against the Malakoff, and PELISSIER's latest dispatch, dated July 4, says his works are progressing satisfactorily.

Gen. SIMPSON telegraphed on the 4th that there was nothing new since his last accounts.

The main facts have been already stated of the unsuccessful attack upon Sebastopol on the 18th of June. The papers per the Canada contain further details, including the dispatch of PELISSIER.

It is stated that General MAYRAN's French Division, on the way to attack the fort on the extreme right, by the Careening Harbor, commenced the attack prematurely, and before the other divisions had taken their ground. MAYRAN fell mortally wounded, and his division being thrown into disorder, the Russians turned their concentrated fire upon the next division, as it came up under General BRUNET, and shattered it badly. BRUNET also fell. Orders were then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches, although General AUTEMARRE had meantime reached the Malakoff Tower. The retreat was effected with good order, but with great loss.

When Lord RAGLAN saw the defeat of the First French Division, he hastily ordered an attack on the Redan, to effect a diversion in favor of the French, although it was previously intended that the British should not attack until the French had captured the Malakoff, inasmuch as the Malakoff's guns quite commanded the Redan. So far as civilians at a distance could judge, Lord RAGLAN's order to attack was a good one, for the British storming party not being sufficiently strong to carry the works, were repulsed with much slaughter. A curious incident is, that Gen. EYRE, with 2,000 British troops, penetrated into the suburbs of Sebastopol itself, and held possession of the houses in one street for seventeen hours; but being totally unsupported, he retired at nightfall. The inference is, that had the assault been general, or systematically planned, the city would have fallen, or at least its first line of defence might have been carried.

French letters of June 25th say that the army was full of confidence. The approaches were pushing forward to the Malakoff Tower, and a French battery of thirty guns was nearly completed, in front of the Careening Bay, to keep off the Russian ships, their fire having caused much loss on the 18th.

Vienna papers say that GORTSCHAKOFF had sent for 24,000 more men, as he had reinforced LIPRANDI's army with another division.

The Turks and Sardinians, under OMER PACHA and Gen. MARMORA, have made excursions in the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya, without meeting resistance.

Numerous works of art, captured from the Kertch Museum, and from Gen. WRANGEL's private collection, are on the way to Paris.

Mr. STOW, the Commissioner sent by the London Times to the Crimea, to administer the balance of the Hospital Fund, fell sick from over-exertion, and "routine" excluded him from the very hospitals he was aiding. He was carried in a scorching sun to the church at Balaklava, where he died a victim to official inhumanity.

The Turco-British contingent force, now numbering 6,000 men, is in camp, near Demudere.

Careful estimates show that this war has already cost half a million of lives, and yet no decisive battles have taken place.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated July 4, states that the town of Nystadt, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and destroyed.

Russian accounts, under date of June 19, say, the allied flotilla of 180 guns fired for eight hours against the batteries at the mouth of the Narva, without effect, and then withdrew to Seskar Island.

JUNE 20—The Allies made a descent on Kotka Island, destroyed the telegraph and burnt the Government stores.

JUNE 21—Some of the allied steamers took soundings in Nystadt Roads, while others fired some hours on Port Revel, without doing any material injury.

JUNE 22 AND 23—Occasional shots were exchanged between gun-boats employed in-shore and the Revel batteries.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* publishes a correspondence respecting the recent affair at Hango, stating that the flag of truce was not visible, and accusing the English of making improper uses of flags of truce generally.

JULY 5—The bulk of the allied squadron was off Cronstadt.

ENGLAND.

The business before Parliament was not of an important nature.

Messrs. ROEBUCK and DUNCOMBE had asked for a Committee of Inquiry into the alleged brutal conduct of the Police at the Hyde Park demonstration against the Sunday trading bill, but were refused.

On Friday night Mr. MILNER GIBSON asked the Government for an explanation as to Lord JOHN RUSSELL's recent conduct at Vienna, in stating, among other things, that Great Britain never contemplated a restoration of Poland and Hungary. Messrs. COBDEN, ROEBUCK and DISRAELI, all attacked Lord JOHN, after which the matter was dropped.

General PEEL was to move the previous question against Mr. ROEBUCK's vote of censure.

Lord ELGIN, it is said, will be appointed Postmaster-General.

The magnificent iron paddle-wheel steamship *Persia*, of 3,600 tons and 1,000 horse power, was launched in the Clyde on the 3d of July. She will be ready to take her place in the Cunard line in October next.

M. PETERSON, the Russian Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, was recently discovered on board an English steamer returning from Southampton to Lisbon, he having been on a secret mission in France and England. The American Minister to Portugal, they say, recognized him.

FRANCE.

On the 5th of July, the Legislature voted the loan of 750,000,000 francs. In addition to this loan, an increase of taxation is proposed, namely, one-third increase of duty on all spirits, ten per cent. on railway passengers and goods, and a new war "decime" of indirect taxation, is expected will produce seventy millions of francs per annum.

The Emperor's speech has been variously commented on, but on the whole is regarded favorably. The hit at Austria is considered as well merited. It is reported that the Austrian Minister has asked for an explanation.

SPAIN.

A dispatch *via* Marseilles, dated July 5th, states that a rising had taken place in Catalonia. The difficulty is, nominally, respecting the rate of wages. Two manufacturers had been assassinated at Barcelona. The National Guard refused to march, and the Captain-General had shut himself up in the Citadel, with a few faithful troops, whence he sent mediators to the insurgents, who received them with shouts of *Viva Espartero*.

A Madrid telegraph dispatch of the 5th says that the insurgents still held Barcelona.

Accounts from Perpignan mentioned the defeat of a Carlist leader.

The outbreak at present seems more like a riot than an insurrection.

The correspondent of the London *Times* says the Spanish Minister at Paris had a long interview with the Emperor on the state of Spain, and NAPOLEON had expressed a determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen ISABELLA.

The Spanish Government is loud in its praise of NAPOLEON, and contrasts his exertions in the cause of order with LOUIS PHILIPPE's duplicity. Various indications show that NAPOLEON is manufacturing political capital in Spain.

ITALY.

In Sardinia much depression of feeling exists on account of the mortality that has befallen the Sardinian troops in the Crimea. Turkey appoints a resident Minister to Sardinia.

The Neapolitan Government is reported to have sanctioned the erection of an hospital for convalescents of the allied army at the Baths of Ischia, but this seems questionable.

PRUSSIA.

The King is recovering from his recent indisposition.

RUSSIA.

Some English papers contain statements respecting revolutionary movements in Russia in favor of CONSTANTINE as Emperor, but they are manifestly inventions.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports a fair amount of business at the close of last week, at full prices, but since the arrival of the *Africa* with favorable advices of the growing crop, the demand has been on a more limited scale and prices of some qualities of American were an eighth lower than on Friday last.

Other circulars mention that there is no pressure in the market, nor any large quantity offering, and that the above decline of an eighth is somewhat irregular, and mostly in qualities below fair. The week's sales add up 40,460 bales, including 11,760 on speculation, and 8,200 for export.

Friday's sales amounted to 4,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation, the market closing calmly at the following quotations, as given by Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.: Fair Orleans 7½d., Middling 6½d.; Fair Mobiles 7d., Middling 6 5-16d.; Fair Uplands 7d.; Middling 6¼d.; Ordinary to good ordinary 5½d.@6d.; Inferior 4½d.@5¼d. Some firms quote Fair Mobiles and Uplands at 6⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 6 7-16d. The stock on hand is 647,000 bales, including 422,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report the Corn Market quiet, with moderate sales in WHEAT and FLOUR at last week's prices, while INDIAN CORN has been quite neglected at nominally 1s. 6d.@2s. decline. White WHEAT quoted at 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d.; Red, 10s.@11s. 3d.; Western Canal FLOUR, 40s.@40s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 40s. and 41s.; Ohio, 40s. 6d.@42s.; Canadian, 40s. 6d.@41s.; Sour, 30s.@40s.; Yellow CORN, 44s. 6d.@45s.; Mixed, 44s. 6d.; White, 46s.@48s. 6d.—with no inquiry on Friday. WHEAT and FLOUR were firmer than in the early part of the week. The weather had been favorable, and the crop prospects were good.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF without demand, but stock much reduced. Nothing doing in PORK. BACON in active demand at the decline, 40s. being the extreme quotation. LARD had advanced 1s. 6d.; the stock on hand was about 2,000 tons. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report BACON dull, and LARD advanced to 53s.@54.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Broker's Circular reports moderate sales of ASHES at 30s. 6d.@31s. for Pots and 34s.@35s. for Pearls. Nothing doing in TAR or TURPENTINE. SPIRITS dull at 33s. RESIN in regular demand; 5,000 bbls. sold at 4s. 1d. for common, to 8s. for good. LINSEED OIL in good demand at 41s. Moderate sales of pale RAPE 57s. 6d.@58s. OLIVE OIL in moderate request. Nothing worthy of notice in SEAL or COD OIL. PALM in good request. QUERCITRON BARK dull at 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d. DYEWOODS in very steady demand. TEA very dull. COFFEE also dull. RICE—No transactions reported. SUGAR in good demand, stock small, and prices looking up.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester market was very flat and prices rather lower. The Indian advices were discouraging and an unsettled feeling prevailed.

Glasgow Markets.

JOHN ATHYA & Co. report breadstuffs dull. BEEF steady. Holders of BACON firm. A moderate business in PORK. LARD in demand and dearer.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report a fair amount of business generally. SUGAR and COFFEE firm. BREADSTUFFS dull. INDIAN CORN lower. RICE quiet. TEA very dull. LARD firm and advancing. Western Keg 53s.@54s. TALLOW firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE rising, at 33s. IRON in continued good demand at firm prices. Rails £7 5s.@£7 10s. Bars £7 10s. Scotch Pigs 74s.@74s. 6d. COPPER and TIN in good demand. SPELTER dull. LEAD steady.

London Money Market.

MONEY easy, though not perhaps quite so cheap as before the publication of the French loans. EXCHANGE on Paris had fallen, and there had been considerable export of gold. CONSOLS closed at 91¼@91⅜. DOLLARS 4s. 11d.@4s. 11½d. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d. DOUBLOONS 74s. 6d.@74s. 9d. EAGLES, 76s. 3½d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report the market unchanged. The supply of State Securities being still short of the demands, a good business in Railway Bonds had been done.

United States 6's Bonds	105@107
United States 6's Stock	105@106
New-York State 5's	90@ 93
Pennsylvania 5s	77@ 78
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds	85@ 86
Massachusetts Sterling Bonds	91@ 93
Virginia Sterling Bonds	85
Virginia 6s Bonds	89@ 90
Canada Sterling Bonds	111@112
Erie 1st Mortgage Bonds	101@102
Erie 2d Mortgage Bonds	89
Erie Convertible Bonds	80@ 81

Liverpool Freight Market.

The rates of freight from Liverpool to the United States are slightly easier.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—3d, Guilelme at Queenstown; Margaret Evans at Gravesend; 4th, Richard Cobden, Victoria, at do.

Arrived from Boston—27th, Dublin, at Copenhagen.

Arrived from Baltimore—4th, Deutschland, at Dungeness; Helen Miller, off Dover; 3d, Isis, at Helvoet.

Arrived from Charleston—4th, Columbia, at Havre; Radiant, at Nantes; Rotunda, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—4th, Barbara, at Gravesend.

Arrived from Mobile—3d, Pratt, at Havre.

Arrived from New-Orleans—3d, Nuremberg, at Havre.

Sailed for New-York—America, A Z, and Linda, from Liverpool; Fides, from Antwerp. 5th, Neptune and West Point, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—3d, Ratinga, from Deal.

Sailed for Philadelphia—3d, Grandee, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—3d, Emigrant, from Liverpool.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 16.

The steamer *Nautilus* has arrived here with Brownsville dates to the 11th inst. General WOLL left Matamoras on the 7th, and assumed the command of the forces at Reynosa, which amounted to twelve or thirteen hundred men. The Revolutionists, numbering 2,500, had taken Camargo and were marching on Reynosa, where a battle was consequently expected. General CASTRO, with 500 troops, remained at Matamoras. The Revolutionists had issued a decree declaring all the supporters of SANTA ANNA traitors, and punishable with death. The Caballos Tariff of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, is in force at all the Rio Grande ports.

The Lexington (Mo.) Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 18.

During the evening session on the second day of the Convention at Lexington, Mo., great confusion prevailed on the subject of President SHANNON's address. Finally the thanks of the Convention were tendered him, and a copy of the address requested for publication, amidst tremendous excitement, during which the President threw down his mallet and threatened to leave his seat.

On the third day there was also a stormy session. Col. YOUNG, of Boone County, charged Major ROLLINS, of the same County, with writing a letter advising the Whig delegates to withdraw. The charge was investigated and pronounced unfounded.

A platform was then adopted to the following effect: That the agitation of the Slavery question in Congress or the several States must finally result in a dissolution of the Union. That the resolution of non-Slaveholding States not to admit another Slave State is a declaration of hostility to the Constitution. That the diffusion of Slavery tends to ameliorate the condition of the Slave, and maintain the equilibrium against the non-Slaveholding majority. That the Kansas-Nebraska act and Fugitive Slave Law are cordially approved. That the incorporation of moneyed associations for the purpose of colonization in Kansas is unprecedented in history, and is an attempt to thwart the purposes of the Constitution and the enactments of Congress. That these Colonies will necessarily lead to resistance; and while they disclaim any intention to interfere with actual settlers, they will protect themselves and property. Eighteen border counties in Missouri contain 50,000 Slaves, which will be valueless if Kansas becomes the abode of Abolition fanatics. That they appeal to the good sense of the North to put down fanatical aggressions, and emigrant aid associations, and leave Kansas to a natural settlement.

A Committee of five was appointed to publish an address to the people of the United States, setting forth a history of the Kansas excitement. A copy of the same and the resolutions of the Convention, were ordered to be forwarded to the Executive of each State in the Union.

Resolutions were also adopted calling on the Missouri Legislature to legislate within the Constitution against the products and merchandise of Massachusetts and those Northern States, practically nullifying the Fugitive Slave law; and that the welfare of Slaveholding States and the interests of the Union, require the enactment of a law in said States suppressing Abolition and Free-Soil publications and opinions.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Governor Reeder's Message to the Kansas Legislature.

KANSAS, Monday, July 16.

Governor REEDER's Message to the Legislature of Kansas is published. He contends for the right of the people to settle their own affairs, uninfluenced by other States. He says the Territorial Legislature may act on the question of Slavery to a limited and partial extent, and temporarily regulate it in the Territory; shows what laws are now in force; directs attention to a definition of the boundaries of counties and districts and the qualifications of voters; recommends a stringent Liquor Law on account of the Indians; thinks that a light tax only is required. He contends that the preemptions may be taxed; recommends the immediate establishment of a seat of Government, and announces that the population of the Territory was 3,383 females, and 5,133 males.

The Legislature fixed on Shawnee Mission as the temporary seat of Government. The Governor vetoed the same, when the Legislature passed it over the veto and adjourned to meet at Shawnee Mission.

Total Loss of the Schooner Emma—Movements of Col. Kinney.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 18.

The schooner *Active*, Capt. MOOREHOUSE, arrived from Turks Island, reports the loss of the schooner *Emma*, Capt. MORRIS, which sailed from New-York June 6, with Col. KINNEY and his party of twenty men. The *Emma* had a successful passage until the night of the 19th ult., when she struck upon the Caicos Reefs and proved a total loss, with the stores and effects of the passengers. No lives were lost. The passengers proceeded to Turks Island, which they reached in five days' time, where Col. KINNEY was negotiating for the charter of another vessel to carry them to Nicaragua. The party were in excellent spirits, notwithstanding their disaster.

It is rumored about that an officer of the expedition returned in the schooner *Active*, who registered his name at the Revere House as J. SMITH. Also, that Mr. SMITH, accompanied by FLETCHER WEBSTER, Esq., immediately started for New-York.

The Royal mail steamship *America* sailed from this port at noon to-day for Liverpool *via* Halifax, with 138 passengers, and $795,000 in specie.

Annual Commencement of the Harvard College—Murder—Weather, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 18.

The two hundred and thirteenth annual commencement of Harvard College is being celebrated to-day, and, as customary, the Boston Banks and Insurance offices are all closed.

At the Commencement of Harvard College to-day, the honorary degrees of LL.D. were conferred on Governor GARDNER, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, NATHAN APPLETON and Judge BISHOP. Degrees of Doctor of Divinity were conferred on Rev. JOSEPH H. JONES of Philadelphia, Rev. EDWARD COOK of Wisconsin, and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD of New-York.

PETER BROWN, a laboring man residing in the northern part of the city, murdered his wife early this morning. Jealousy is assigned as the cause for the perpetration of the deed. BROWN has been arrested.

The weather is most oppressively hot.

Rowing Match.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 18.

The rowing match between the Club boats *Maid of Erin* and *Thomas F. Meagher*, took place this afternoon on Charles River. The *Maid of Erin* won. The stakes were $1,000.

A Burglar Shot.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 18.

We learn from Erie, that a store in that place was entered on Monday night by a burglar, who in the course of his operations awoke two young men who were sleeping in the store, one of whom took a rifle and ordered the burglar who had just got outside the door, to stop, but paying no attention to the request, and persisting in his attempt to escape, he was shot in the neck. Upon an examination the wounded man was discovered to be a carpenter who has heretofore been considered a respectable citizen. It is now supposed that he is the person who has committed several of the recent burglaries which have taken place at Erie. It is impossible for him to survive.

Know-Nothing Convention in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 18.

The Maryland State Convention of the American party, to nominate a Lottery Commissioner and Comptroller of the Treasury, met here this morning, and nominated WM. H. PURNELL, of Worcester County, for Comptroller, and DANIEL L. MCPHAIL for Lottery Commissioner, on the first ballot.

The Philadelphia Platform was endorsed. The candidates were waited on, and accepted the nominations. The proceedings were quite harmonious.

Sales were made, to-day, of 6,100 bags of Rio COFFEE, at 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb.

Weather at Pittsburg—American County Convention, &c.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, July 18.

The weather has been extremely warm during the past two days. The thermometer to-day stood at 96° in the shade. Several cases of sun-stroke have occurred.

The American County Convention assembled here to-day, and there was a full attendance, but no business of importance was transacted, and the nominations were postponed.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 18.

The Jury in the case of JOHNSON, charged with killing LAWRENCE, failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged at noon to-day.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 16.

The steamer *Knoxville* has arrived here, after a passage of fifty hours from New-York.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 18.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday are to hand, but they contain no news of interest.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

The Complaint of a Poor Scholar.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A paragraph on your editorial page, yesterday, stated a case of gross insult to which a lady has been exposed at the Astor Library. The case is not singular. I have heard details of several such instances, none the less offensive because the ladies who figured in them could not be described as "very charming" in outward semblance, however elegant may have been their interior culture and finish. I would sooner recommend them to go, unattended, to the Bowery Theatre, than to the Astor Library, so far as immunity from the insults of officials and underlings is concerned.

That anything in pantaloons is to receive ordinary courtesy at the hands of the persons in charge, is an idea that became obsolete during the first week succeeding the opening. That is no part of the system. To escape with a mere negation of civility is unusual good fortune; ingenuity seems to be tasked to contrive some opening for positive insult. I pretend, Mr. Editor, to be—in a humble way—a scholar,—one whose studies will, I hope, never be finished while there is a Universe, and an Eternity to employ in its exploration and enjoyment; and to whom books, for want of means and a field for personal observation, furnish in his present stage of existence, the chief intellectual pabulum. The bequest of Mr. ASTOR was hailed by me, as by thousands like me, with enthusiasm. At last we were to have a repository of books filling all the lacunes of our Bibliographical stores, meeting every wish—literary, scientific and professional; and by its popular character, placing within the reach of poor students like myself, resources hitherto barred from us by an ocean and poverty. The names of Messrs. WASHINGTON IRVING and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, among the managers, and of Dr. COGSWELL as Librarian, seemed to be ample guarantees that the Library, in the judiciousness of its selection, and in the liberality of its management, would be all that the literary public, if not the public at large, might desire. The opening I waited for impatiently; and restraining myself for two or three days after the event, went, saw, experienced a slight taste of the treatment afforded by the waiters, and came away sick at heart. I tried it again; and after that, resolved so long as a particle of self-respect was left me, not to repeat the attempt. But pressure for an authority drove me thither once more. I wanted to consult the first edition of Mr. TODD's *Milton*—the only one in the library, by the by, although out of a half dozen later and more accessible ones, the only one designated as incomplete and comparatively worthless by Mr. TODD himself—and after some little delay it was brought me. Having noted what I wanted, I found that without the use of Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE's admirable Concordance to *Shakspeare*, I could proceed no further, and accordingly handed in TODD, filled up a fresh check, and with that blandness of address for which your friendship, Mr. Editor, will, I am sure, give me credit, requested the additional favor. The check was flung down contemptuously, and I was harshly informed that the book was shelved in the same case with the *Milton*, and if I wanted the book, why had I not demanded it in the first instance? I humbly submitted that in the first instance I had anticipated no need for it; and besides, I could not have known its proximity to the book previously called for. Some other application was made to the waiter, at this moment, and leaving me in attendance, he attended to that, at the expense of five minutes, and then proceeded leisurely off with my check. I waited, watch in hand, twenty-five minutes, and at the end of that period the book reached me by the hands of a person whom I presumed to be an Irish porter. At my request, this person, with a politeness I had never yet experienced in the building, gave me the name of the fellow who took the order, but the memorandum I made of it is unfortunately mislaid. That the delay was gratuitous, the fact of his knowing the case where the volume was to be found, clearly proved. I left the building then and there, deploring that the money of Mr. ASTOR had only furnished a kennel of puppies, to worry and insult the reading public. Such satisfaction as there is in viewing a harem, amid the jeers and abuse of the eunuchs and blackguards, there is in visiting the Astor Library. It is for show alone, and even that under conditions incompatible with the self-respect of a gentleman. Allow me to add, that I have compared my experience with that of scores of others, and it is substantially the same. I have been at the noble Library of Harvard; in that of Yale; I have had occasion to trespass upon the courtesy of the Librarians of the Society, the Mercantile, and the Historical Society Libraries, in this City; and of the Philadelphia Library. I have gone to them as a stranger, and without any better claim than that of a laborious student, and have found in all of them obligingness and courtesy inexhaustible. My table, in any of them, would be piled up with as many authorities as my investigation called for; and still fresh importunities were met with unflagging kindness. It is with indignation that I see so valuable a body of books—a collection so rich in scarce literary treasures—as the Astor Library, in the custody of creatures as insensible to the value of their charge as the jailors of GALILEO and GROTIUS. For the credit of the City, and in respect to the memory of the intended benefactor, let us have a radically amended system of management, or let the place be walled up as a provocation and nuisance. C.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855.

Whig State Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, July 18, 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Whig Convention, to be composed of one delegate from each Assembly District, be held at Corinthian Hall, in the city of Syracuse, on the 26th day of September next, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, to be supported at the ensuing General Election; and also to consider such questions of public interest as may properly come before it.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published in the Whig papers of the State.

E. D. MORGAN,	JONATHAN NATHAN,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,	SIMEON DRAPER,
F. A. CONKLIN,	J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
LEWIS BENEDICT, JR.,	ROBERT H. PRUYN,
JOSEPH DAVIS,	GEORGE GOULD,
ALLEN MUNROE,	S. P. ALLEN,
A. M. CLAPP,	HAZARD LEWIS,
JOHN A. COOKE,	A. W. CLARK.

Republican State Convention.

The outrage perpetrated by the last Congress in repealing the Missouri Compromise, has resulted in the election of an almost unanimous representation in the next Congress from the free States, hostile to the extension of Slavery.

The recent illegal interference with the elective franchise in Kansas by the slaveholders of Missouri, shows this interest to be resolved to carry out its settled purposes in contempt of public sentiment and in violation of the Constitution, as well as of the time-honored Compromise it has overturned.

If the citizens of the Free States would preserve the permanent tranquillity of the Union, it can be done only by firmly maintaining their rights under the federal compact, and resolutely enforcing the legitimate powers of the United States Government over the public Territory. Experience has shown that concession only leads to new usurpation, and that in its struggle for political power the Slave interest is equally regardless of the obligations of plighted faith and of the Federal Constitution.

Upon the issue now forced upon the country, New-York is bound by every consideration, whether we look to her past history or her present and future interests, to express no doubtful or hesitating opinion.

Good faith to her sister States requires the clear expression of her firm determination to adhere to, but not to extend, the compromises of the Constitution.

That determination cannot be manifested by placing the State Government in the hands of a party which boasts to have been the steadfast and faithful ally of the slaveholding interest or of a secret association whose representatives from this State in the Philadelphia Convention, by their slavery proclivities, provoked the contemptuous repudiation of their principles and fellowship by the delegates from the other free States. In such hands the honor and character of the Empire State would be sacrificed to the sectional views of the slaveholding oligarchy.

The entire absence of all other political issues is most propitious to the expression of the opinion of this State on this important question, and with the view of affording to their fellow-citizens a suitable occasion, the State Committee appointed at the Auburn Convention in September last, request the Republican electors of this State to appoint in County Conventions on the 15th of August next, two delegates for each Assembly District to meet in convention, at noon on the 26th of September, in the city of Syracuse, to nominate a ticket for the State officers to be chosen in November next.

JOSEPH BLUNT, New-York.
JOHN JAY, New-York.
JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS, New-York.
JOHN B. HOWELL, Ulster.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Albany.
AMASA & E. H. McCOY, Saratoga.
H. S. ALLEN, Washington.
WESLEY BAILEY, Oneida.
B. F. BRUCE, Madison.
JOHN BRADLEY, Jefferson.
ALVAH BEECHER, Schuyler.
D. R. ANTHONY, Erie.
J. W. BABCOCK, Niagara.
CHARLES C. SHEPHARD, Erie.
NELSON VAN NESS, Chautauque.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Preparing for a Roast—Building Houses to be Burnt.

Arrangements for large and destructive fires are going on all over the City. Almost everywhere that a new building is going up, the devil of heedlessness has a hand in the job. He cheapens the mason's work, and arranges to give an extra inch of room on each side of a narrow house, by making thin flues, and stipulates to carry hot air from the furnaces all over the premises, in tin pipes, for a trifle less than safe cemented brick flues would cost. He is a great friend to men of small means, until a right cold snap comes, and the fires are raked up and replenished often, and then he leaves them to the tender mercies of a meagre Fire Insurance policy, and vain regrets that in building they had not consulted safety, as well as a fine front and imposing appearance. The following little story from the late report of the Fire Marshal is pertinent and suggestive:

"A short time since, Judge MORRIS, of the Supreme Court, requested me to examine a house he had just hired, (one of a block of seven dwellings, owned by WM. B. ASTOR, Esq. I called in, to assist me, Mr. JOHN A. CREGIER, one of the experienced Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department. Upon going to the place, we found a block of buildings of very pretty finish, with fronts of about sixteen feet each, but in order to give all the room possible, the chimney flues were run up in an eight inch wall, leaving only four inches of brick between the flue and the adjoining house. The kitchen flue from No. 13 ran against the partition wall of No. 11, and it was the same in all the other buildings of the block. The heat from this connection in No. 11 was very great, and spread over a large surface; the base board had split apart from the wall, and the latter was too hot to keep one's hand upon. In fact, we were informed that some days, on applying water to it, the water would hiss and steam away. We could follow the flue all the way to the top of the house, by the excessive heat which it communicated to the wall. On visiting the kitchen of No. 13, the cook told us that she had on that day only a moderate fire in the range; on other occasions she had much "hotter fires." We next visited No. 9, the residence of Mr. PIKE. We found his premises in nearly a similar heated condition from the range fire of No. 11. He told us that his family would have to abandon the back rooms, as the heat was too great for endurance. The result of our investigation was that we gave a certificate to Judge MORRIS that the premises, No. 11 were in danger of taking fire from an improper connection of chimney flues. The Judge refused to occupy the house, although he had hired it on a lease of three years.

Don't Leave Your Croton Running.

When people go out of town for the Summer, shutting up their houses, it would be well to see that they do not leave the Croton water running. The police were thumping some hour or more at the doors and windows of a handsome house in a fashionable quarter on Tuesday night, trying to wake somebody—though nobody proved to be there—in hopes of getting inside without breaking a door. The Croton was running very freely in the highest story—so freely that it had soaked through each floor, and was lying in puddles in the parlor. So much water is not good for walls, carpets or furniture, and a little care on the part of those who go out for the season would be well repaid by exemption from such troubles.

The New Medical College.

The walls of the new Medical College, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Fourth avenue, are rapidly rising. The soil being muddy, heavy stone, concrete and nearly 800 piles of pitched pine, averaging from eight to ten inches, and mostly from fourteen to sixteen feet in length, have been deposited and driven, to secure a good foundation. On this subject, a practical builder remarks, that where in New-York the soil is purely sandy, as good a foundation is got by sinking two feet as by going deeper; that, in fact, the conglomeration of material is firmer near the surface than lower.

The neighboring building, the *Free School*, was also built in a mud bog, and piles were driven there, besides which the buttresses in the walls add much to the stability of the building. In the new College the expedient of buttresses has not been deemed necessary, though it must be confessed it gives fine opportunity for architectural display of a particular character. The front of the College on Twenty-third-street will be about 60 feet, three stories, the basement rusticated with cut stone. The doorway is to be approached by a double flight of winding steps, protected by an elegant double rail.

The prevailing style is mixed Doric. The side of the building on Fourth-avenue will comprise three stories above the basement, and will be nearly 100 feet in length. The story upon the street is to be fitted up for stores; underneath, cellars are intended as saloons for the sale of various articles. Of the internal arrangements, nothing can be seen at present. We understand the building will be complete by the 1st of October. At this moment the interior walls are about 31 feet out of the ground, and little can be judged of the ultimate destination of the building.

The second story will comprise a spacious lecture room, about 50 feet by 45, a laboratory, a Faculty reception room, and other private rooms.

The architects of the new building are Messrs. METTLAM & BURKE, and the builder is Mr. CHAS. SANDFORD. Various other elegant structures are rising in the immediate vicinity, especially a church, the lofty spire of which is near completion.

Board of Education.

The usual meeting of this body was held last (Wednesday) night, Mr. W. HIBBARD in the Chair. Applications from the School Officers of the Twentieth Ward for appropriation of $124 03, to pay balances of bills for Primary School No. 35, and for the building of privies for the same, were referred to the Committee on Repairs.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Tenth Ward School Officers presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Communications:

Whereas, According to the thirteenth annual report of the Board of Education, that "For many years it was the uniform rule to read a portion of the Scriptures as a part of the opening exercises in the morning," and as the practice is now objected to, and in several schools is not only prohibited, but there is not a copy of God's Holy Word to be found in the building. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Commissioners of this Ward, as members of the Board of Education, use their influence to have a portion of the Scriptures read at the opening exercises of such schools where it is now prohibited.

Resolved, That we agree with the honorable Board of Education that "we read the lessons of history in tears—lessons dyed in blood—whose alarming appeals come up from the records of every nation, if we do not learn and act as though we felt the force of the inspired truth, that 'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.'"

Resolved, That our Commissioner read this preamble and resolutions before the Board of Education, as the sentiments of this Board.

The Application of the School Commissioners of the same Ward, (the Tenth,) for permission to purchase a new site, and to erect a building for the accommodation of Grammar School No. 20, was referred to the Committee on Sites and Schools.

A communication was received from the Executive Committee of the Free Academy, recording the names of the recent graduates.

On motion of one of the members, it was then resolved that the Board adjourn, to meet on Tuesday morning next, at 9½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking part in the commencement exercises of the institution above mentioned.

A resolution moving the suspension of the rules of the Board for the purpose of granting the appropriation of $9,456 74, for extra work in the new school-house in Rivington-street, performed by mechanics who require the money, was passed by a large majority. The consideration of this application, it will be remembered, gave rise to much heart-rending and eloquent discussion during the two previous sittings of the Board.

The reconsideration of the application for a grant of $25,000 for building a new school-house in Forty-fourth-street, was moved and carried.

On motion, the preamble of the resolution relating thereto was struck out.

The resolution was lost, (though 17 voted in its favor to 13 against,) not being carried by a majority of the whole.

On motion, the bills incurred by the exhibition of needlework, &c., in June last, were ordered to be paid.

Several reports and communications were received; among others a report of the Financial Committee in favor of appropriating $45,000 for the current expenses of the Ward Schools, which was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Commencement at Sixteenth Ward School, No. 45.

Exercises by the graduating class designed for the Free Academy, from School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, THOMAS FOULKE, Principal, will take place to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Several members of the Brooklyn Board of Education will be present, to see what our schools can do.

Elopement, &c.

In an article in yesterday's TIMES, headed "Elopement in High Life," it was said that "Mr. D——r is a prominent member of Dr. C's Church, Union-square." It is proper to state, in correction, that Mr. D——r is not now a member of that Church, having been excommunicated for his acts connected with this matter.

LONG ISLAND.

Sun Stroke.

An unknown man, apparently a laboring man, was prostrated by the sun in Bedford-avenue yesterday afternoon. Officer DEHALIN, of the Fifth District Police, procured a cart and had him conveyed to the Fifth District Station-House. Dr. NORTH was called to attend him. His recovery is doubtful.

☞ The Long Island Railroad Company commences this morning, Thursday, a series of cheap trains to Greenport and Sag Harbor. To leave Brooklyn on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 A. M., and leave Greenport on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 A. M. Fare out and back $2 25. Fare out only $1 50.

Now, this is sensible. The Company is waking up to its true interests.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

The second Eleven of these clubs commenced their return match yesterday at 11½ o'clock, and when time was called, as per agreement, at 6 o'clock, the score stood: New-York, first innings, 199; St. George's, 44, with the loss of only one wicket—so that the game does not look so wonderfully bad. According to the way they played yesterday, the match will not be finished to-day. The heat was tremendous; and the boys, with their handkerchiefs from their hats, looked like Afghans. The New-York score was made by—PORTER 48, SCOTT 30, TOWER 36, PRESTON 21, and SPIVEY 11. St. George commenced with JONES 2, and JOHNSON 20. Play will resume to-day at 10, with VINTON and JONES at the bat, and a good day's sport may be expected.

SARATOGA [illegible]INGS.

The [illegible] and Se-[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible], Saratoga, Thursday, July 12, 1855.

I [illegible] all good people, friends of law and [illegible] are anxious to know how the Maine law [illegible] at Saratoga. I am not very wise on this [illegible], and have made no very diligent inquiry into the state of trade, so I cannot make other people [illegible] what. There are three wine-glasses beside the plate every day, just the same now as before the Fourth,—there are three wine glasses also beside every other plate. But the gentleman who sits next to me at table did not take wine when the law allowed, and therefore has not changed his habits through any compulsion whatever. As far as I can see down the long vista of this eating and drinking saloon there are very few who take wine, and among those who do are as many ladies as gentlemen, as many ministers as brokers, as many doctors as lawyers; but it is presumed that each person provides his own supplies of this sort, and also presumed that he purchased them before the Maine law was put in force! At our house there is no bar with its long rows of bottles of "liquid death and damnation,"—there are no glasses standing about suggestive of wine bibbers and all manner of tipplers and topers—we do not see any selling or buying, and therefore must conclude there is none done. There can be no other just conclusion, though there are whispers that the TIMES has not been so far out of the way after all, in its predictions as to the results of *high pressure legislation.*

We are now at the height of the season, and wealth and beauty and fashion are at premium; but it is true that beauty and fashion exercise more taste and more good sense than usual. There is a charming *nonchalance*, morning, noon and night, in matters of the toilet which we have never seen here before. It does not amount to indifference or negligence, and is entirely consonant with good taste. It has been usually an undisputed rule that ladies must come in full dress to dinner; but I have seen many this season at the dinner table in their pretty negligée, looking enviably neat and comfortable, and there are many reasons why this is sensible. Those who are invalids often wish to take an after-dinner siesta, and those who are well ought to wish to take an after-dinner ramble, and a silk or tarlatan is a most inappropriate costume for the groves and the dewy grass, and satin slippers are not at all improved by even the nicest gravel walk or sandy pathway. All this sounds very well in poetry, but in real life draggled skirts are anything but poetical. Those who can afford to step into their nicely cushioned and carpeted carriages, and pay $5 an hour for a ride, will not of course wish to dress in *negligée*; but rides usually terminate at the lake, or some other romantic place, where a walk adds much to the pleasure and variety, and where one needs to be dressed accordingly.

It is very naturally presumed that most of those who have come here are city people, who ought to spend most of their time in the open air, who ought to enjoy a different kind of pleasure from what they have at home, and which they can enjoy only during the little time they are here. The arrangements of the hotels are made for the purpose of giving pleasure-lovers every advantage for enjoyment in their own way. The breakfast is just as good and hot at ten as at seven, and the morning may be spent in bed or in the groves with the certainty of not endangering the good attendance one wishes to receive when afflicted with a Saratoga appetite. The dinner is at 2 in our hotel, and at that time all must be present or lose the best dinner ever served for fastidious epicures. During the afternoon you may ride or walk, lounge or loiter, till 10 o'clock in the evening, and any time when you enter the dining-room all things will be in order, and if you are not satisfied with what is served and those who serve it, it must be because you have no proper idea of a "*capital tea!*"

The evening is the time for dress and gayety—for congregating in the saloons, for sociality and dancing, and in these elegant parlors the richest toilet is not out of place. We believe each of the largest hotels will accommodate between four and five hundred—a small township, as many as compose the country villages among the mountains; but at no time except the dinner hour would one imagine himself in the midst of a great multitude. They are scattered far and wide, in groups and knots and two and twos, or solitary strollers, seeking recreation and amusement, and looking up village curiosities. Everybody visits the Indian encampment and buys a cradle or a basket, according to their tastes and necessities; each spring must be visited, and not in all the world can there be found anything more curious than these ever-bubbling fountains. The chemical analysis shows each to be different from the others, and a person of any curiosity cannot help a restless anxiety to know the process of these several combinations. We ask, but there is no answer—we wonder, but it is all in vain. If it were not that the Saratogians have learned the secret of coining water into gold far more easily than any solid mineral substance can be thus transformed, it would be worth while to explore the caverns of the earth in these regions. There must be some curious geological specimens, and not very far below the earth's surface, to send forth such inexhaustible streams of mineral water.

Saratoga Lake, about three miles from the village, is the standard fashionable drive, and many people think it is the only one there is, but I heard a lady promise a gentleman to introduce him to a different road and a different landscape every day for a fortnight, in the region of Saratoga, which he *bet* she could not do, and she won the wager. But the Lake, and the scenery which surrounds it, are worthy of Switzerland or any of Scotia's glens, and such trout as spangle its waters, and the way they will serve them up for you at the Lake House, you can only know by coming to see. On the sign which signifies that this is the place, you will see in large letters, "Lake House," and underneath, the picture of the moon in all its glory; and thus, if you are not too obtuse in understanding signs, you will know that Mr. and Mrs. MOON keep the house, and this certainly is next to being *the man in the moon!*

Last, but not by very far the least, among the pleasures of Saratoga life, are the pleasant acquaintances one makes—the ever-recurring phases of character which are presented. It is worth the price of a season to learn how much of good there may be in a human heart. "Oh, dear," said a merry-hearted girl, "it distresses me so when a little knot of people come and I can't tell the relationship which exists between them; now do you suppose that old gentleman who has a lady on each side of him, is father, or husband, or brother, or some old bachelor uncle, who has taken a good fit and concluded to give a pleasure trip to his cousins or his wife's sisters?" Well, we are not obliged to wonder long, for they are very frank in telling us that their gentleman friend is an Englishman and a widower, who early lost his helpmeet, and did not see fit, as widowers generally do, to find consolation for his bereavement and solitude in a second wife. Their house had been his home for some ten years, and they were unmarried sisters, that you would know, if you were not told, lived in some thriving New-England town or city, and were of good family and the most highly respected of all its respected people. They had never an escort to take them traveling, and therefore had been very little out of their own little world. So the good man offered to become their escort, and they are to visit Niagara, Lebanon and Sharon, and I know not how many more fine places, and one could scarcely enjoy more one's self than in seeing them so happy. We wish there were more rich gentlemen, who had the same ideas of generous, delicate kindness! Gentlemen are such convenient traveling articles! I heard one lady say she wearied for no other reason than to obtain a baggage master! and he of course wearied for the sake of the baggage he was to superintend.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Climate—"British Madeira"—Sea Bathing—Smoking Soldiers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, June, 1855.

Of this invalid retreat on the shores of the Isle of Wight, I will send a brief sketch for the benefit of that class of your readers so seldom addressed except by quack advertisers—so little appreciated except by the regular faculty. I have served too long in the ranks not to sympathize with the weary invalid in our changeable climate, who longs to escape from the extreme heat of our Summer, and the piercing cold of the Winter, to some more congenial air where relief may be found, if not restored health.

Coming in a four hours' ride from London, where they are still having, what they term in mild language, "most ungentlemanly weather," it was like jumping from November into May—to the eye, it was like stepping from the pent-up streets of a city into a vast conservatory.

As soon as we had crossed the Solent Sea and landed upon the Isle of Wight, everything burst upon us with the richest luxuriance. Ryde, where the steamers all land passengers, is more a fashionable watering place than any other town upon the Island, and from its exposed situation is not much resorted to by invalids. Being the nearest port to the main land, *it is much used for private residences*, and is not unlike Staten Island, as seen from the sea, its hill-side studded with beautiful villas, half hid among the dense foliage.

The journey of fourteen miles to Ventnor is made by stage, one of the *few routes left* in this country where the steam whistle has not drowned the postman's horn, and the regular old English stage-coach flourishes in all its glory.

The coachman with whom I took a seat upon the box, was as ancient and dignified as the "institution" with which he was so proud to be connected. A man of no little importance is this English coachman, with "four in hand," and a bouquet in his button-hole. Every man on the road greets him with a respectful touch of the hat. He is very fond of creating a sensation, and enters the rustic towns with such a flourish of trumpets that I did not much wonder to see the simple people stand in such awe of him. With a loud blast from his horn, and his horses on a full gallop, he would rush through the quiet hamlet, reining up in front of the "Crab and Lobster," which seemed to be a stereotyped sign throughout the island, with a noise that would bring the whole village to the doors, from the babe in arms to the old veterans who looked as if they might have lived on the island before the Conquest. It produced such an impression on me that I was in doubt as to whether we were not an express with important dispatches from the Crimea, instead of a mere coach load of invalids and old ladies, bound for the sea-coast.

But important or not, our arrival and departure were evidently *the* events of the day in these out of the way places. All business was suspended, and "arms at rest" so long as we remained. Some of the bolder inhabitants would inquire, with a touch of the hat to coachy, if there was "any news from Sebastopol, Sir." I could not but think what a monotonous task the old coachman must have had the past six months in replying to their inquiries each day, "Affairs at Sebastopol remain unchanged." True, there is a variation for him now, and the whole country is making the most glory possible out of it—a dozen flags fly from every flag-staff.

The ride across the island is as beautiful as you can imagine, enough in itself to cure a man of ordinary ills. The rich English farms and meadows, like so many gardens, stretching on either side, bordered with trim hedges of hawthorn, now just bursting into blossom; the green lanes through which we drove, lined with graceful elms, arched over our heads; the thatched cottages of the peasantry, and the turreted castle of "my Lord" mantled with thick covering of ivy which seems here most luxuriant, all presented a scene of quiet beauty and richness, that to my eye, which had been resting on London tiles for two weeks, was most grateful.

I doubt if anything more beautiful than this country life in England at the time of the hawthorn blossom, can be found in any country. This Island is called the "Garden of England," and these little invalid resorts upon its southern coast are its choicest *parterres*. They are the most romantic little hamlets built in among the cliffs, sheltered by high hills from the North and East wind, which are such a curse to England—and exposed only upon the South. The climate is so mild that shrubs and flowers flourish here in the greatest luxuriance. The Magnolia, the Fig tree, and even the Fuschia, growing to great size and hardihood. The houses which are mostly fancy cottages and villas, are perched here and there in retired nooks with winding paths that reach them from the neighboring cliffs. Everything seems done with an eye to the picturesque, and the attempt has been most successful. A scene of wilder beauty can hardly be imagined than is to be found along the coast, from Bonchurch to Ventnor, both communities of invalids; during the Winter months more especially.

The physicians of England have of late years—within twenty years—been in the habit of sending here all their patients with pulmonary diseases, instead of sending them to the south of France, Italy or Madeira; indeed, they have christened Ventnor the "British Madeira." It is becoming more popular every year, and a coast where twenty years ago there was nothing but fishermen's huts, is now being thickly dotted with these little villas, each one assuming some pretentious name. One would think, to see the list of arrivals as published in the Isle of Wight *Observer*, with the high sounding names of the lodging-houses, that the town was nothing but palaces.

A waiter at the St. Boniface Hotel, thinking I wished to find lodgings for the Winter, invited my attention to his "Villa by the sea," and handed his card—the "Ariosto Villa!" Truly, is not English aristocracy at an ebb when the English waiter is proprietor of a poet's villa?

All the comforts and luxuries an invalid can wish, may be had in this little Paradise. Of the Winter temperature I cannot speak from experience, but if I was to believe one-half that is said in its favor in England, I should expect to live forever, if I passed my Winter here. Several gentlemen have been pointed out to me of aldermanic proportions, who came here feeble invalids two years since; some I was told having gained as much as six *inches* in that time. So rapidly do they gain in flesh there, that they scorn the slow accumulation by *pounds*, and gauge them by the *inch*. I have been told in sober earnest that there was no doubt but I would gain at least three inches if I would pass one Winter here. If the ratio is maintained through coming years, one would soon be obliged to leave this growing community, or would be receiving negotiations from BARNUM for a short season at the American Museum.

There are barracks near here where the raw recruits for her Majesty's service are sent to be fattened up by this favorable climate and Isle of Wight mutton. As a Yankee farmer drives his turkeys into warm quarters and crams them for Thanksgiving, so are these poor fellows kept here and stuffed until they are fat enough to kill, when they are forwarded to meet the Crimean demands. But with this slight difference, there seems little cause for thanksgiving when they are spitted by Russian bayonets, and exposed to the Russian fire! A native of the Island who lives near the barracks told me it was amazing how they would fatten in two months! I should judge another month with extra allowance of mutton would hardly put in fighting order the youngsters I see here now. They are feeble looking soldiers, and are recruits, I am told, from the manufacturing towns. I noticed also in London that the soldiers on guard at the Tower and Palace were mere striplings. Few of them seem to be over twenty-one. They are literally "short boys" who have entered the service under the "reduced standard."

This is a recruiting station in more than one sense. There are several invalid officers here who have left a leg or an arm on the Crimean battle-fields, and returning with a large amount of glory, but precious little life to sustain their honors so dearly bought, hope to recruit a broken constitution by a season at this British Madeira. They excite a world of sympathy, as they are wheeled along the Esplanade in Bath chairs. The ladies seem ready to worship them, and one is almost tempted to assume a white bandage and Bath chair, to be the idol of so many bright eyes, and to receive such delicate attentions. But I did not feel at all ambitious to assume the shattered limbs to gain the sympathy and attention, even if the glory were thrown in, and the "Crimean Medal" tied to my button-hole.

Although it seems on this extreme point of the Island like the jumping-off place of creation, and as if no news could ever reach us, yet there is one branch of news which we get in advance of the London *Times*. There is a station of "Lloyd's" perched on one of the highest cliffs of this coast, where a man is constantly on the lookout to take signals of vessels inward or outward bound, and telegraph them to Lloyd's Exchange, in London. His powerful glass sweeps the horizon, showing up everything between us and the French coast, which is visible to the naked eye in clear weather. Where I see but a profuse sprinkling of flags flying from the rigging of a passing ship, he from his signal book will read the announcement of such a vessel "from the Black Sea with invalids, bound for Portsmouth," her time out, and particulars enough for an important item in next morning's *Times*. All the men-of-war, transports, and the fleet of gun-boats now going out as fast as they can be rigged, pass under our inspection. It much relieves the monotony of this quiet life, and makes one feel quite in the society of the world to listen to this conversation carried on between the many colored streamers flying from Lloyd's flagstaff over our heads and the ships of all nations which may pass between us and the horizon.

The cliffs in some places along the coast rise perpendicularly to the height of two hundred feet, and yet there is at some points a gradual slope leading to a fine beach, where bathing cars are furnished and houses provided with warm baths for invalids. The season for bathing seems much earlier than with us; the water has been warm enough all the month of June for surf bathing.

The surface of the country is so uneven here that the invalids take their exercise mostly on donkeys, and it is quite a picturesque scene to see a party of ladies with their straw flats and plumes, mounted on these little animals threading the narrow paths upon the cliffs which overlook the sea, or climbing up the winding way to the heights of "St. Boniface," a steep hill which rises abruptly about 500 feet behind the town,—much pleasanter to witness than to attempt, as I found to my great annoyance. Although the services of a "professed donkey driver" were secured to urge his donkeyship up the hill, I was obliged to seize my opportunity and get off and walk.

I soon found, too, that "distance lent enchantment" to the pretty group of riders I had so much admired. Upon a near approach I was shocked to see under those graceful, coquettish hats, which with us are a sure promise of a youthful, if not a pretty face, the lengthened visage of maidens who had passed the tender age of youth, (if they had ever seen it,) and those streamers and plumes waved before the spectacled eyes of matrons who must have lived their full of sixty years.

Punch had a good take-off upon this costume a short time since. One of these pretty flats seen promenading, and two young bloods in rapid pursuit, one saying to the other, "I say, Charley, here's that pretty hat and feather; we'll have a sight now." But lo! the pretty flat crowned the head of a figure already half passed into the mummied state.

The "Undercliff," as it is called, upon which most of these little towns are built, is a portion of a landslide which occurred many years since. It extended for many miles, and the richest part of the Island is the soil of this Undercliff. At intervals along the coast are deep fissures in the cliff made by running water, which are called "chines." In some places where the stream of water is large, and the sides of the ravine are wooded, the view is very wild, as the fall of water is often five hundred feet, and it has been wearing away for years.

These "chines" are much visited by travelers who are *doing* the Island, and read in their guide-book that such scenes of "savage magnificence" and "combinations of congenial horrors" are to be found on no other coast. But like many other wonders of nature, they have been sketched and painted by artists with imaginations so powerful that after admiring the sketch you are disappointed in the reality. The *every-day scenery* of the Isle of Wight cannot be surpassed for quiet beauty. It is a winning scenery that gains upon you until you are loth to exchange it for these *extra* attractions upon which they lavish all their superlatives. These will do for tourists who prize most highly scenes most difficult to see, and have a partiality for descending perpendicular cliffs. But invalids are content to pass them by; I was satisfied after one experiment that they were but "second class" scenery.

The Island is rich in old castles and ruins, and the Queen has a fine Palace at Osborn, built on a site selected by Prince ALBERT, and after his own plans. It is quite a pet palace, I believe, and the only one not thrown open to visitors. As costly and princely as it is in outward appearance, it is quite surpassed in beauty as seen from the water by a castle adjoining it, belonging to BELL, of the *Weekly Messenger*. It is on a more prominent spot with grounds sloping to the sea, and its grey old towers and turrets mantled with ivy, attract every eye more favorably than Osborn Castle with its yellowish front and spindling towers at either end.

The Queen is chronicled to remove to Osborn for a stay before the Paris tour. PEREGRINE.

Normal Musical Institute at New-London, Conn.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Annual Examination of this Institution took place on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of July. The Primary Department occupied the first day. On the second, the higher classes in the various branches of English education, and the classes in French and German, were examined. The Musical Department occupied the third day, and a Vocal and Instrumental Concert in the evening, closed the exercises.

This School, under the charge of Mrs. JOHN T. MAGINNIS, occupies the building, which will be recognized by its old name—"Federal-street House." Large trees enhance its otherwise pleasant location.

The examination was creditable alike to pupils and to teachers. At its close, several of the audience arose and expressed their satisfaction. There seemed to be but one opinion.

The Musical Department deserves particular mention. The pupils answered the questions with promptness and accuracy. The system is very thorough.

The Concert was held in the old dining-hall. It was filled to overflowing, and the passages and other rooms and the grounds were partially occupied. From three to four hundred persons were in attendance.

There were nineteen pieces performed. The accompaniment consisted of pianos and an organ. The most noticeable piece was the "Overture to Tancredi," executed by twelve performers. "Fantasia on Cujus Animam," "Tremolo," and "Carnival of Venice," were among the other pieces. The Concert gave general satisfaction, judging by the applause. E. W.

Visit to the Sistine Chapel at Rome—The Religious Ceremonies.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ROME, Italy, Monday, June 12, 1855.

Sunday, the 11th of June, was a remarkably pleasant and warm day for Rome, and, rising betimes, as our apartments are some distance from the Vatican, where the ceremonies commence early, we made an elaborate toilet, and stopping in the *Corso* for a pair of white kids—without which it is about as easy to entice a camel through the eye of a very fine cambric needle, as for a stranger to gain admittance to the Sistine Chapel, when there are ceremonies there—my friend MATTEO and I perambulated over the Tiber, and through a long, hot and dusty street, to gigantic St. Peter's Church, adjoining which, as you know, is the "Vatican," the Winter residence of the Pope, and where they have "meeting" every Sunday.

At the foot of the long stair-case we were brought to a stand by the Swiss Guard, the private guard of His Holiness, who assured us that as in our innocence we were without dress coats—although in every other respect costumed as the law directs—we would not be admitted, but after a little expostulation they allowed us to proceed, with the admonition (which threw us into a mild perspiration,) that we had better not attempt it. With Yankee perseverance, however, we determined not to retire from the enemy at the first broadside, and particularly as we had come so far to witness this great "doin';" therefore, placing great confidence in our white gloves and cravats, the ends of which latter we pulled out in an alarming manner—so as to make the greatest show possible—and putting on my spectacles, which looks professor-like, you know, we hurried up the magnificent stair-case.

Arriving at the top, and entering the portico and hall—elegantly dressed in tapestries and paintings, in honor of the Festa day—we came plump upon another detachment of the redoubtable Swiss Guards, who, collected about the heavy curtained entrance to the chapel, with upraised halberts and gigantic moustaches, absolutely denied admittance to all gentlemen *sans* white gloves, black pants and dress coats—all ladies without black robes and veils—and all dogs and ragamuffins generally. This, of course, threw us directly into cold perspiration number *two*; and seeing an old gentleman sent away for being in a frock coat, as we were, and a lady, who, singularly enough, endeavored in vain to persuade the Guard to allow her to pass, accoutred, as she was, in a monstrous white crape shawl, with a border of pink roses, we feared it was all over with us. Invention is certainly the offspring of necessity, and the proverb was never better exemplified than, when having retired from the main hall, MATTEO taking the pins from his immaculate cravat, (thereby sacrificing his peace of mind and body for the remainder of the day,) proceeded to pin up the two front corners of my frock coat; I performed the same kind office for him, (having destroyed my peace of mind and body in a similar manner,) and armed with these temporary dress coats, we returned to the assault. Now, understand—it is no joking matter, this deceiving of the guards, for they are very severe in their regulations, not to say ferocious, and in the Pope's own apartments—in this huge ante-room, filled with soldiers, servants, cardinals and officials, collected mysteriously together, awaiting the advent of the Representative of St. Peter himself, not a word being spoken—it was rather delicate business. However, MATTEO got in, but my deception was too apparent, and the burly guard laying his huge gloved hand upon my shoulder pulled me back, and pointing to my unlucky coat, intimated that my *vestito* was not according to CHESTERFIELD. Cold perspiration number *three*; and while considering my next move, MATTEO came back to ascertain the cause of my delay, when he too was espied by the lynx-eyed official, and we were both ordered out "instanter." At this unfortunate moment the Captain of the Guard, (an old fellow perhaps three-quarters blind,) came up at hearing the dispute, and scowling at the poor underguard, who was doing but his duty, motioned us to enter, and observed to his serf that "Certainly these gentlemen are properly dressed,—can't you see?" So in we marched.

It would exhaust too much ink and paper to tell you how we passed between two ranks of military, handsomely dressed and decorated; how we were stationed like a flock of sheep in a sort of pen appropriated to strangers, from which about half of us could see what was passing in the splendid and high vaulted church; how we were huddled together in a painfully upright position; how we waited nearly an hour before anything amusing or interesting occurred; how we tried meanwhile to admire the tremendous *chef d'œuvre* of MICHAEL ANGELO, "The Last Judgment," frescoed upon the wall behind the silver altar, and so thrown into shade by distance, the dim light which struggled through the curtained windows, and the forever frankincensed atmosphere, that I did not appreciate it as I have since done; how we nearly dislocated our necks in agonizing attempts to enjoy the splendid and powerful paintings upon the roof, also by the "Great ANGELO;" how by these singular and unaccustomed gyrations of the neck, my collar, as I anticipated, bereft of its fastenings, which were doing such signal service in my coat tails, became so painfully emulous of the high white ruffle of the Captain of the Swiss Guard, that if it had not been for two or three vivacious fleas who were underneath my stockings, and who were perambulating up and down, from ankle to knee—thus diverting and dividing my attention—I don't know what I should have done; how, after awhile, we, (the aforesaid domestic animals,) stared at one another as if we had been wax curiosities; and how, finally, to our great relief, came the Swiss Guard, marching proudly in advance of a disjointed procession of heavy Cardinals, enveloped in long scarlet gowns, the trains of each of which were borne by two fat purple attendants, like blackberry dumplings; how they all ambled gravely up the nave, and having made obeisance to eight huge wax candles, seated themselves in a large square about the altar, with their purple servants at their feet, and fell directly asleep, awaking only when one of their august associates came, when they arose seriously and welcomed him. Finally, a tremendous burst of music from the Pope's choristers—who were in a little cage at the side of the church—awoke and disturbed the somnolent cardinals, and startled us from our peaceful flea speculations. With straining eyes and upon tiptoe we saw the good looking old Pope float in from a side door, amidst a perfect shoal of yellow gowns, purple gowns, white gowns and scarlet gowns; colored silks, colored candles, colored officials, and colored little boys with bells, and all half indistinct like an exhibition of fireworks, with colored frankincense. His Holiness, with an agreeable and pleasant face, though sleepy withal, having inclined before the altar, passed to his throne at one side, and seating himself, the Mass commenced, which, however, is similar to the forms of the Roman churches in America. It was distressing enough to stand and listen to the whole of it, and when it was all over, when PIUS had swam out again in his ocean of soldiers, servants, chamberlains and canons; when the heavy old scarlet cardinals with their blackberry dumplings had ambled out, we emerged from out this "holy presence," fatigued and warm. However, a lemonade and a chocolate cake at NAZZARI's soon restored us to our wonted vigor, and we congratulated ourselves that we had attended High Mass at the Sistine Chapel.

In a few days we are to have the celebration of the famous "Corpus Domine," one of the finest in the Roman Catholic Church, an account of which I may send you. At present farewell.

Yours truly, C. W. C.

Malt Liquors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We cordially agree with "S." in the TIMES of the 16th instant, "that the merits (or demerits) of Beer are worth consideration, and ought to be understood." The question of incessant, almost universal indulgence in intoxicating beverages is before the public, and the innumerable varieties have all their advocates. I would venture to premise, that there is not a Prohibitionist who would, by law or otherwise, interfere with the right of any man drinking what he pleases. But the Prohibitionist insists that no drinker may make himself a nuisance with drinking, nor may any maker or vender make a nuisance of his liquor by its exposure as a temptation. Drinking, within the last fifty years, has become the monstrous vice of society, instead of individual crime, and must be checked. Those who would be free from its horrors are swept into the vortex, and the whole are taxed, demoralized, shamed and victimized. We have good reason to believe that Ale is the most pernicious of all intoxicating drinks, and are anxious to examine, with "S." or any one, whether "the subject (Ale) has the merit of moderation, at all events, which is a virtuous one in these days." There are men engaged in the making, vending and using, who are otherwise our most estimable citizens, and we cannot behold, without the greatest intense feelings of pain and sympathy, these victims to a *legal, fashionable, creditable, profitable trade*, which has grown up in our midst. On this subject I would wish to speak.

The writer first quotes medical authority for the drinking of ale. If the writer does not know, we *do*, that the brewers have not only with ale, but with fees of large sums of money, suborned "medical writers of standing" to vouch for the merits of their deleterious potations, and the public can judge of the value of such medical authority, while it points significantly at the labored opinions of old and grave jurists on the Prohibitory Law, produced by the same two stimulants. Ale or beer, says the writer, "takes a middle ground between the extreme *prohibitionist* and the extreme anti-liquor-man." What place is this? Is it between schiedam schnapps and brandy? We know, and every good man knows, the position that ale stands in to destruction. This multipotent compound of malt and hops and alcohol, is the school master of drunkenness, and initiates man into all the mysteries of disease and crime. Its first distasteful bitter but sure provoker to repetition. Its dreamy forgetfulness for a time of every duty and care. Its allurements to its haunts and indulgence. Its beastly and satanic tendencies. Its foul and horrible consequences on the mechanic and laborer. Its intoxicating insanity, sloth, melancholy, confused memory, delirium, and a death of blasphemy. We have heard of statutes licensing moral men to keep ale-houses. Who ever heard of a moral ale-house? *Moral obscenity and blasphemy!!* Ale-houses are the Bohon Upases of Christendom, which poison all within the circle of their influence. Whose precincts are wet with the tears and blood of the helpless and innocent, and whose confines are the mausoleums of immortal souls. Ale, if time permitted, we would give its chemical analysis, and dare the physician or moralist to recommend it.

This writer then talks learnedly of the antiquity of ale, cites HERODOTUS, INO of Wessex, John Barleycorn, Magna Charter, &c., &c. His researches and scholarship did not rise to TOOKE's *Pantheon*, and to prior antiquities, or he might have given us the name, parentage and education of the first brewer.

The amazing proportions of malt liquors are the Syren's song that entrances and bewilders the brewer, robs them of their reason and humanity, and sends them the destroyers of the food of their fellow-beings, and to fill the world with crime, want and woe. Is it any surprise that poor Ireland is so oppressed, so demoralized? The best historians proclaim this melancholy fact. The brewer proudly parades the twelve million bushels of barley, worth, in the grain, probably nine millions of dollars; when tortured into ale, &c., the Irishman pays over eighteen millions of dollars for them.

Let us examine this Irish beer business, and that we may be understood by the brewers, who scarcely any of them have a chemical knowledge of their trade, we will at this time use their commonest terms, (but we are ready to enter the list with their best man,) and in the statements we will give our estimate within bounds to their advantage. We will suppose $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of barley weighing 48 pounds are 120 pounds, (this would make about 78 pounds barley meal,) and this amount of barley makes one barrel of ale. The loss by malting and mashing will be 46 pounds, leaving 32 pounds of extractive matter, by SOUTHWORTH's saccharometer, per barrel. (DRING & FAGE's, or RICHARDSON's are, however, the correct instruments.) This extractive matter, or worts, are then fermented, by which the fibrine and gluten are mostly thrown out in yeast, and the saccharine reduced to 7 pounds the barrel, by the loss of carbonic acid and formation of alcohol in the process of fermentation. Of the 78 pounds of barley meal there remain then only 7 pounds, principally saccharine, and of this it is seldom that there is one pound of gluten or fibrine left to the barrel. Ale or beer will not average one pound of nutriment, so that 77 pounds must be destroyed that brewers may realize fortunes beyond the dreams of avarice.

Our friend "S." says truly that the importance of the beer business of New-York is worth consideration.—744 breweries and 319 distilleries. No wonder the meal and flour are high, and that there is need of 744 State prisons, jails, penitentiaries, poor-houses, watch-houses, court-houses and lawyers' offices, &c., and that the 319 distilleries may well double our taxes.

We should like to examine with "S.," GERARD's and KITCHENER's ideas. There wants light on this subject. Then let friend "S." bring his cooks and all his paid, or drunken doctors' recommendations of beer. Let the public decide on them now. There are very important facts which we are prepared to bring forward to sustain to the letter all we have said of beer and brewing in this article.

L. B.

The Brigadier Generalship of Gen. Shields.

MONDAY, July 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following I cut from your issue of the 9th instant, being a portion of a Washington letter, signed "Aqueday."

"Now, more than one of the Army officers who look upon the field appointments as made only for them and not for the service of the country, have intimated that if Gen. SHIELDS, or any other civilian, should be so uncivil as to step between them and this promotion, he would be instantly summoned to a field of private combat."

"This promotion" refers to the new Brigadier-General, who is not, and will not be appointed till after December next. Permit me to say that to me, at least, the object of the assertion is apparent; and further, to declare my belief that it lacks one essential ingredient—truth. I take Mr. Aqueday to be one who may be willing to accompany this charge, (for such it is in fact, and doubtless in intention,) with proof, and that is what is now requested. This assertion is unqualified, definite as to fact, but indefinite as to persons, and to free it from all appearance of being gratuitous, I hope he will just state one or two, if no more, of those army officers who, on this particular ground, have stated their determination to blaze away at Gen. SHIELDS or "any other civilian." Pardon me, Mr. Aqueday, for not being satisfied with the simple *ipse dixit*. I think what you have said is not true—not intentional, doubtless, on your part, but the error nevertheless is recorded by your hands, and is unjust till proven to be what it purports. Indeed, unless you offer something more satisfactory, those interested will be but the more confirmed in the construction which they have without much hesitation placed upon it.

Why Gen. SHIELDS (or some one else) has not heretofore been appointed, is best known to the Department, which knows pretty well how to manage its own affairs. I know that he has many warm friends in the Army who would hail his appointment with delight. I would be glad to see him get it; but at the same time it is very bad policy to set the public sympathy in his favor at the expense of truth. Do not hide your light, Mr. Aqueday, under a bushel, but as a matter of satisfaction, and several other things, let us know who are these silver-heads with commissions dating scores of years back, so willing to dispatch civilians in general, and Gen. SHIELDS in particular. To me it looks like a bit of fancywork. OMEGA.

Political Meeting at Platte City.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 14.

The Weston *Reporter* devotes a column and a half to the description of a recent political meeting in Platte County. It was called, ostensibly, to send delegates to the Convention at Lexington, but it is charged that the real design was to instruct the members of the Legislature from that County to vote for ATCHISON—one of them, at least, JOHN DONIPHAN, being a Whig, and having voted as a Whig for his namesake, in all the ballots given at the last session of that body. It was with a view of controlling his vote, and of giving occasion to other counties to make a like movement, that these proceedings were had, in connection with the other object. But there was an entire want of success, and the expedient will hardly be resorted to again.

The meeting was organized about 2 P. M., by electing Col. WM. H. SUMMERS to the Chair, J. W. VINEYARD and ROBERT CAIN, Vice-Presidents, and THOMAS STARNES, Secretary. Judge ALMOND stated the purpose of the meeting, and moved the appointment of a Committee of two from every township in the County, to draft a preamble and resolutions. In their absence the meeting was addressed by Major JESSE MORIN, Atchison Democrat, PETER T. ABELL and JOHN WILSON, Whigs. A rich debate was kept up until the report of the Committee was received, and then a still more animated discussion took place. The resolutions were, with two exceptions, entirely acceptable to the whole meeting, but there was a regular fight over these two—the first and the last. The first resolution proposed a *fusion* of the Whig and Democratic parties, and, this being accomplished, the last resolution went to the extent of instructing the representatives from that County to vote for a particular individual. The parties were very shy how they sported with the first resolution, and they did not come to a vote without a good deal of manœuvring. When, however, the vote was taken, the *friends of ATCHISON were surprised* to find that the Whigs were in the majority, and the resolution was virtually abandoned.

There was, after this, no difficulty in securing the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, with the exception of the last. This resolution contained a blank, it being the intention that it should be filled with the name of ATCHISON. A friend of DONIPHAN moved to fill that blank with his name, and it was carried. Then it was discovered that the resolution had no *business* there, and it was stricken out! This disposition of the proposition was satisfactory to the Whigs, who did not care about instructing Democrats to vote for DONIPHAN; and so the resolutions were passed, the head and tail having been cut off.

The friends of DONIPHAN, at this meeting, acted with good sense and a proper regard for the gentleman who is in nomination by them for the Senate. No substantial reason has yet been given why he should be dropped or overslaughed, and the Whigs should rebuke every effort of this kind. If DONIPHAN cannot be elected, no one else can, and it is the duty of the Whig party, in and out of the Legislature, to stand by him to the last. He is well worthy of a place in the Senate, and if the Whigs hold on to him he will be triumphant. BENTON cannot be elected nor can ATCHISON be; and such is DONIPHAN's position—so well does he stand with both factions—that the friends of either would vote for him before they would contribute to the election of either of the rival candidates.

Another Outrage—Methodist Preachers Mobbed by Atchison and Stringfellow Ruffians.

To the Editors of the Chicago Democratic Press:

I hasten to inform you of another mob in Platte County. The Methodist Church North had an appointment for quarterly meeting near Forley. The presiding elder, preachers and congregation had assembled and concluded the morning service, and were proceeding, when a mob of about eighty armed men made their appearance. The congregation, it being warm, were seated in the shade in front of the house, and the preachers were inside. When Dr. WALKER led the mob to the door, where Rev. Mr. MORRIS was preaching, and seizing him, Mr. MORRIS drew his revolver and cocked it, when some one caught his arm and took it from him. The mob then rushed on him, yelling, "Hang him! shoot him!" Some in the congregation interceded for him, and after a long parley they consented to let him go, under a pledge to leave and not preach any more till they gave him permission. The rest of the preachers escaped during the disturbance, and the congregation broke up and dispersed. The preachers were all armed with revolvers. They are aware of the threats daily made against them. The mob brought tar and feathers and hemp along with them. The excitement is great. These humble and pious ministers of religion will be driven out, and utter lawlessness prevail.

In haste, TRAVELER.

PLATTE COUNTY, Mo., June 28, 1855.

An Avalanche of Bread.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, 13th inst.

Yesterday there were one hundred cars loaded with (new) wheat at Chattanooga, ready to move, and the dépôt crammed to its utmost capacity. Two trains a day arrive at Chattanooga, by the Nashville road, and it was estimated yesterday that there were stored in that town 30,000 bushels of wheat, exclusive of that in store by our road. From Chattanooga down to Etowah, the dépôts are all full to bursting. On the 9th there were received at Calhoun 3,000 bushels, and the hands could not knock off their loading till 11 o'clock at night. Major YOUNG, the agent of Calhoun, thinks that from his dépôt alone, he will ship 100,000 bushels during the season. To-day five full trains will be down, and we suppose each car will contain 130 sacks. The rush of this description of freight has been unprecedented, caused, as we learn, by the offer of the New-York millers to give $1 25 for all wheat delivered at dépôt by the 10th, and at Charleston and Savannah by the 15th of this month. We fear, in vain, of this state of things, that much litigation and loss must be met by some parties. The crop, under the strong inducements of this favorable state of the market, was reaped at its earliest stage of ripeness, and then, in a wet spell, got out and pressed forward in large bulks into dépôt. This will inevitably heat, and to a great extent suffer deterioration. Then, we have no doubt, as the State road is looked upon as fair game for all the world to hawk at, that thousands of dollars in the way of reclamation will be brought against it to make good this damage. We learn that already the Tennesseeans are threatening to sue for losses growing out of the detention of their grain for a few days.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE ON A VERY YOUNG GIRL.—We learn from a reliable source, that a rape of a most brutal character was committed by an Irishman on the person of a young girl about 13 years of age, at Pecatonica, on the 4th inst. The girl was the daughter of a farmer by the name of WINCHESTER, and it appears had imprudently consented to attend an anniversary ball with him, to be held at Pecatonica, notwithstanding he was almost a stranger to her. On the afternoon of that day, he hired a horse and buggy of Mr. HILL, the landlord of the Pecatonica Hotel, drove out to her residence, about three miles from town, took her in, and on his return when about a mile and a half from Pecatonica, turned into the timber, and there committed the horrid outrage, bruising and maltreating her in a shocking manner, and leaving her to pass the night in the woods, in the most wretched and forlorn condition. When discovered, the girl was perfectly helpless and speechless.

The wretch then ran away with the team; was traced to Dixon, where he turned out the horse with a drove of young horses—leaving the wagon in the bushes—and it is thought took the cars south from that point. Officers are still in pursuit of him, and it is to be hoped for humanity's sake, their efforts to capture the ruffian will not be in vain.

Rockford Republican.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Reply of the Chairman of the Second Committee of Stockholders to the Attack of William H. Aspinwall, Esq., and the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company upon that Committee.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

It is now 27 days since you assembled on 28th June, and by adjournment, to act upon the reports, from two of your Committees, made by them, at your meeting of the 20th June.

A calm retrospect has doubtless been taken by you all, and especially by those present, of the proceedings of that meeting; these have been published in most, if not all, the journals of the day; your Presiding Officer and Secretary have issued pamphlets containing them, and the Chairman of your first Committee has responded to the attack of your President and Directors, upon that Committee in the Evening Post, of the 3d inst., and in a manner, (which as one of that Committee,) I take this opportunity of saying, while courteous, is worthy of the large and influential interests he represents, is calculated to promote their and our common interests, and proves that the gentleman valued his own self-respect, when in a hurried moment (as "Chairman" of such Committee,) he was made the instrument by your President and Directors of leading the meeting of the 28th June, from the proceedings of the prior meeting, (first presented to your consideration, and by Parliamentary rule, the *primary* subject for consideration,) and thus inducing the minority to join in the harmonious resolutions, which were no sooner passed, than the carefully prepared statement of your President, in answer to and attacking the reports, was introduced, plainly showing the *design* of these resolutions, as no sooner passed and assented to by all, then the reports were made the object of attack by the President and Directors, in the President's written statement, reechoed by relatives of the President and others, backed by an honorable gentleman.

The plan of throwing both reports of your Committees under the table was abandoned; in lieu the courtesy of laying the first report of your Committee upon the table was adopted; the second report of your Committee shared the fate first named, it being the peculiar and favorite object of the attack of your President, Directors and their followers; its defence fairly and legitimately devolves upon its Chairman, especially as he is the recognized author, except so far as the pruning and modification of it, by each and every member of the second Committee, and their adoption of it as stated, make the report theirs.

I shall not shrink from the task imposed; my only regret is, that it leads into the arena of public discussion, with tastes, inclinations and habits averse to it.

The minority, however, have not brought the subject before the public eye; the majority have. If you revert to your October assemblage in South-street, to that of same month in Wall-street, to that of June 20 in South-street, and again on June 28, in Wall-street, (at all of which I believe reporters were present,) but especially to the public journals of the day, you will see that the executive power of your Company, have invoked the public eye, though, be it remembered, that the minority were the first to urge and insist upon annual or semi-annual meetings of your Stockholders, which were never had from the organization of the Company to October, 1854, then for the first time resolved on, though in contravention of the resolution at that meeting; and at the close of your last gathering, it was proposed, that your adjournment be *sine die*, and without dissentients, acquiesced in.

I congratulate you that public sentiment is invoked, though until your last meeting, the propriety of it might be questioned. In support of the right, it is a sentiment unswayed and unawed by power, and will strengthen the minority in opposing a policy, on the part of your Corporation, in which the public have a deep and abiding interest, and in which they may exert a potential influence, for good, to your property.

The great principle the minority contend for is one of "*equality in prices*," and to which all commercial transactions approximate, or find a common and a general level.

Look around and witness its application in the leading departments of trade. Take for instance your marine insurance companies; do they not have a tariff of premiums?

The fire insurance companies; do they not also have a tariff of rates? The railroads; do they not have a tariff of prices that assimilate, where parallel lines open to a common traffic?

The banks, (though the law interposes as with railroads, in fixing a maximum rate,) yet are they not somewhat governed by principles that recognize a species of equality?

The steamships, packet ships and coasters, crossing the Atlantic, and lining our coasts, are they not managed, guided and governed in some respects, by this principle?

Select the smallest and the largest commercial men, whether in foreign or domestic trade, is there not an equality, not perhaps admitted and recognized between the two, but in reality at the basis of their every-day transactions?

But for this equality, acted on and known, where would be those safeguards and restraints, which in the active and untiring competition of our commercial and trading community, are more potent than laws or their makers? and what would be the effect of breaking down this barrier? It need not be answered, for your mind, like my own, will shrink from its portraiture.

Let the sequel show whether our President and five Directors, (one retiring eight months since,) and who have wielded the destinies of your corporation from its early organization down to the present hour, have not acted upon that *antagonistic* principle of warring against property, and not in name, but in fact against the individuals who owned it, and who may have dared to send their steamers on the Pacific, as on the Atlantic Ocean, to share its risks and in its traffic prices. Equality in commercial transactions is a sounder doctrine, and a wholesome and active competition best illustrates it.

The principle of it is higher, and is compassed in the "live and let live" policy, which should control us all, in those many jarring interests of business and the other varied relations that exist between man and his fellow-man. The history of your Corporation for three years past best illustrates its pecuniary *disadvantages*.

With these general considerations, which are submitted to your calm reflection and consideration, allow me to ask your attention to the specific objects of this communication; and

1. The President's written attack upon the second Committee's report.

Before remarking upon it, it is necessary to revert to that report, and weigh and digest its substance.

Upon the first ten and a half pages of the second report, your Committee detail the course of their negotiation with the Nicaragua Company, embracing several letters between your President and the Committee; and a reference thereto will best explain the views entertained. The most casual reader will observe that your Committee, as between the two corporate bodies, were placed as it were between the upper and nether mill stones; on the part of the Nicaragua Company, by their managers assuming an unreasonable position, viz.: that, as a condition precedent to a negotiation the $12,000 due them must be first paid up. On the part of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by their managers holding on to the $12,000 due the other Company, claiming there was an offset, while your Committee regarded the Nicaragua Company as good for the smaller as they were good for the larger item claimed, and it mattered little whether it was $56,000 or $66,000, that might in the future become necessary to sue for.

Beside, between the 26th May, the date of the conference with the executive head of your Corporation, and the 20th June, the date of the presentation of your Committee's report to you, despite the personal repeated assurances on the part of your President, and the President's written one to your Committee, dated June 12, on the thirty-seventh page of reports, that he would seek to arrange this matter of $12,000 with the chief manager of the Nicaragua Company, the majority of your Committee gradually, reluctantly, and at the last hour, came to the conclusion that, from some unexplainable cause, your President was determined to make this $12,000 the stumbling block to a negotiation, and was sustained therein by his Directors.

Whether to promote your interest, or from considerations undivulged, you can best determine; certain it is that your immediate interest was disregarded by your President, for pending this state of warfare between the two routes, and while the authority of your second Committee was extant, the voyage of 5th June, and that of 20th June, was made from New-York, and the reduction on that voyage may be fairly stated at about $60,000; while two competing trips were made from San Francisco at a large reduction, and all negotiation for harmony between the two lines suspended, upon the mere grasping of $12,000 as an offset to disputed claims of $66,000, of which $50,000 was alleged damages.

Your Committee's report intended to, and did, leave it to the wisdom of your body to judge whether the payment of the $12,000 should be made.

Whether by so doing the Committee adopted a "fallacy," or whether their statements and suggestions were "crude" on this subject, must needs be decided by your impartial and final judgment.

Your President says, "We (the Company) have no wish to go into details." It will be well, however, if stockholders investigate the figures found on pages 19 and 21 of the first report, as exhibiting an aggregate reduction in fares, from the competition with the Nicaragua Company, of $1,901,604 58, during 1853–54, and four months of 1855, before they condemn the recommendations made to your President and Directors by the Committee to pay this $12,000 to the Nicaragua Company, or before you decide that the action of the second Committee was, in the words of your President, "calculated to impair your property, injure your interests, or deprive you of that power of executive organization essential to the vitality of your Company;" and it would be well also in considering these figures and facts, to keep steadily and steadfastly in view the warning of your President, viz: "A theory may be true or false, and however you bolster false theories by statistics, *practice* will stamp their value."

But after the facts and figures in the first report are weighed by you, and carefully considered—if your conclusions shall be that you have thrown away $1,900,000 in competition, beside the mail money, and after impairing your capital at one time to the extent of $400,000, and now to $146,915 40, there may be momentary consolation in the reflection that your President thus continues:

"*Experience* and wisdom both teach us that fair remunerating rates of passage are the best." Whether the influence of the minority in this matter of opposition, in arraying the facts and figures in your Committee's first report, have had any influence, it would be invidious for them to say, but it is your province to determine, bearing in mind, however, that your President persists in saying "that it is puerile to assert that you have lost a large amount of money because your directors did not obtain high rates in spite of circumstances which they did not control."

I approach now the subject of the Panama Railroad Company, and the negotiation opened by your second Committee, with that corporate body, and embraced in the last three pages of the second report.

Before answering the attack of your President, let us examine the course of your Committee.

With the sanction of your President, most cordially given, they opened a negotiation with two gentlemen, directors of that road, and duly empowered, discussed in a friendly way the rate of fare charged, viz.: $25 (for forty-eight miles) for each passenger, allowing one hundred pounds of baggage free of charge, and urged considerations which should influence, in their judgment, a reduction in price.

The President of the Panama Railroad Company assured the Committee that the subject claimed the most serious consideration of himself and the Board of Directors, and that he hoped to submit the final decision to your Committee on or before your adjourned meeting of the 20th June.

Seeing that no such decision was made, your Committee dwelt upon the subject in their report, reminded you that our steamships furnished at least three-fourths, and perhaps seven-eighths of the whole passenger business to the Panama road, that the fare was sixteen times greater than the maximum rate on some few exceptional roads in the United States, (while the cost of the Panama road was but double some of these,) its capital was largely productive, (a late dividend of six per cent for six months, in its undeveloped state, illustrates it,) that the whole burden of competition, with a rival route composed in part of inter-oceanic transit, was thrown on *steamship interest*, and in fact, for two years, not only were stockholders of steamships without dividends, but their capital had been and was now impaired. Your Committee, though without any proposition from the Panama Railroad Company, persisted in harboring the belief that the equity of a reduction in fares, and a *pro rata* division of them between steamship lines, would commend itself to the Board of Directors of the Panama road, and they reminded you that a majority of your Board of Directors had a seat in the Panama Railroad direction, and that there was a remedy for the $25 per head, if the charge was persisted in, which remedy, they trusted, you would not be forced to resort to.

It will be remembered, however, that the following recommendation was made by your Committee, and with a view to secure the harmonious cooperation of all, on a point of serious importance to your revenues, "Your Committee recommend that this negotiation with the Panama Railroad Company should be continued by your Board of Directors, (Pacific Mail Steamship Company,) with a view promptly to make an equitable arrangement with the Panama Railroad Company, and, if unsuccessful, reassembling stockholders (of Pacific Mail Steamship Company) to reconsider it."

Did your Committee do wrong in opening a negotiation with the Panama Railroad Company?

Your President approved it, and one of the Directors urged more than once the necessity of a reduction in the $25, just prior to the return of your President from San Francisco, to a member of this Committee.

Did your Committee err in giving you their reasons *for asking an abatement from the Panama* Railroad Company?

As your limited agents, they were bound to give you as their principals, the reasons on which they had claimed a reduction, and to show their faithfulness in the discharge of the trust, which, unsolicited, you had reposed in them, which, in good faith, they had prosecuted.

Did your Committee err in pointing out to you a mode of escaping the demand of $25 per head, which they deemed unreasonable?

It originated in the conviction that injustice was done the steamship interested in its relations with the Panama road. Their judgment, you may decide, was faulty, but reconsideration of the subject confirms it and leaves it unchanged.

They could not partake in the sentiment of several stockholders in the Panama Railroad, openly avowed that the true policy of your Company was to break down the Nicaragua Company, force them to abandon that route, and transfer themselves to the Panama route, giving the whole California travel to it, instead of the half, and increasing the travel from about 16,000 to 20,000 people per year now, to about 36,000 to 40,000, if the whole travel were diverted to the Panama route, and, of course, doubling the number who might pay $25 per head: or, in other words, increasing gross receipts of Panama Railroad from $450,000 to $900,000 annually.

Your Committee represented the *Steamship Company's interest*; the past history and policy of this Company was before them; they could see no object in adhering to it, even though under this stimulus, it might present in the future the alluring prospect to the Panama Railroad of concentrating the entire 36,000 to 40,000 annually over the Panama route, while the steamship interest was wading through another period of three years without dividends, at 7 per cent. interest, already equal to about $500,000 on your capital.

Beside, your Committee looked only to the *steamship* interest, but as they maintain with none other than liberal views toward the railroad interest, views best estimated by a reference to their report.

They knew that the powerful influence of the Panama Railroad was invoked in various ways, in joining in this controversy between steamship lines, and though in tracing out the causes they were obvious, yet it only showed the potency of the influence that prevailed, even where conservatism might have pointed out that it was better for that capital, with reference to the future, to keep aloof from the present disagreements between the steamship properties and their managers.

Mature reflection, it is to be hoped, will convince you that the second Committee were not unreasonable in expecting that their report would be laid on the table instead of being put under it, and the minority only hoped and expected to secure a stock vote of one million to twelve hundred thousand dollars, in effect saying to your President and Directors, here is a plain and distinct avowal of one-third in amount of your stock, and from more than one-third in numbers, *expenses* of Benicia works, New-York commercial agency, insurance, &c., &c., to the extent of $300,000 to $400,000, should be reduced, the policy of the Company should and may be changed so as to add $900,000 to net earnings, with a timely warning that ultraism in these respects had too long prevailed.

A test vote was urged and was not had; the President favored it, but others of his supporters did not. Beside, the frequent display of proxies by the President upon the platform, concentrated in his name, disinclined many to test by a tedious stock vote the question of laying the second Committee's report on the table, and in due form it was laid under it, in contradistinction to the first report, which doubtless would have shared the same fate but from the inherent opposition by many to pass upon two distinct reports upon different subjects as one, at first attempted by the majority.

These views are respectfully submitted to your consideration, as answering the attack of your President and Directors, upon the report made by your second Committee.

The length of this communication might prompt to a pause here. But looking to the fact that the first Committee entrusted to the undersigned the preparation of their report, (carefully adding and revising,) it may not be amiss to consider and weigh other views of your President as contained in his written statement of June 28, and first in order, his "regrets" that he was not allowed to report to you the "fallacies" contained in the printed pamphlet of reports "before the pamphlet was given to the world."

I would recall to your mind the assertion made at the meeting of the 28th June, by a gentleman then present, that these reports were in the hands of a journal twenty-four hours before their submission to your body, merely to say, that the proof-sheet of the first Committee corrected by them, passed over to the printer on the evening of the 19th; that copies of the pamphlet reached the hands of Committee about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th June; the copy to be read from was not finally revised and compared with proof until about 12 o'clock of that day; that copies were sent to all but two members of these Committees, one of whom, being without an office, and in the country, was expected to call for it, and the other being distant, and on the Committee as to Nicaragua negotiation, one was placed in his hands some ten or fifteen minutes before the opening of the 20th June meet, when the bundle containing these reports was opened, preparatory to the meeting, and when your President took one in hand, and with whom both your Committees had varied and frequent intercourse at their several sittings; the meetings of the first being generally at your office, those of the second, from necessity and convenience, but once held there.

This narration best answers the "regrets" entertained, and contradict the statement of the gentleman, that the pamphlet named was in "a journal's" possession twenty-four hours before submitted to your body.

A sideway issue has been raised on this point, and there seems to be some motive for magnifying it, and hence to explain the subject fully and fairly it is thus dwelt upon with the further remark that at your meeting of 20th June, (when reporters were present) the pamphlet was taken from the table by those assembled, and so far as the journals of the day came under observation, there was no reference to these reports until the *morning of 21st June*, after your meeting of 20th June, and after you had considered these reports, to this day I believe they have not been put entire in the newspapers.

It will be recollected that the motion to adjourn made by one of your Directors and seconded by me, cognizant of the views and wishes of both Committees, that they were designed to reach men's judgment, and personally desirous that the facts and figures therein contained in the two reports and fully arranged should be weighed by your President and Directors, and perchance influence their judgment, and hoping, though not believing, that they might change the future and permanent policy of your Company.

Another consideration also controlled, that it was more honorable to defer action upon the reports, for a Committee as proposed under the first one, seeing that the President and Directors had not the opportunity carefully to weigh their scope and tenor, and realizing, at the first meeting, that your President in pointing out errors in these reports had appeared to misconstrue portions of them, viz.: as to the reduced cost of steamships, and as to the excess of premiums paid on marine insurance over that of fire, upon the steamships out of use on the Pacific, and these objections, on the part of your President upon explanation, were substantially withdrawn, and being thus treated in the President's subsequently written statement, are presumed now to be admitted as accurate.

Indeed, the written statement referred to specifies but two errors in the Committee's reports, and the opportunity here presents to comment upon them.

The President asserted in his statement that there is but eight months' supply of coals instead of over twelve months', as stated by your Committee, and also adds that 16,000 tons, equal to six months' supply. "You will observe by the balance-sheet of May 1:

	Tons.
There were on hand	21,916
In transitu	4,098
Of coal	26,014

The Committee would have doubtless been nearer accuracy had they said the amount paid on these coals, $456,663, was *about* equal to a twelve months' supply, including the $17,778 paid for coal, per note to first report.

Not having the exact data at hand for investigation as to the consumption of coal by your steamers, it may be assumed with safety that your Committee's statement of there being over twelve months' supply of coal is nearer accuracy than that of six months, as stated by your President in his carefully prepared statement.

As to the sum of $100,000 being "beyond the considerable amount to be saved by dispensing with the New-York commercial agency," the authority is the bookkeeper of the Company, who reiterated it to your Committee, and at same time explained the labor of getting at the precise sum, which the Committee regarded as unnecessary, and for the purpose of showing the saving per annum in dispensing with it.

The challenge of your President to produce facts and figures from the pamphlet stamping the policy of your Company "to accumulate property for the past two years," it would be unwise to accept, for it would not promote your good. I shall rather decline, therefore, taking it up, leaving it, as the Chairman of the first Committee has done, by reminding you of the *Golden Age* purchase, with the *St. Louis* here, and saying that to any five of your number it is susceptible of proof that beyond that steamer, the evidence of accumulation existed in 1853.

As well might your President challenge proof that your Company have for years absorbed other like properties on the Pacific Ocean, and then turning around, their resale has followed; or that the capital represented by stocks and bonds, in the first instance, and based on steamships, real estate and other property, has been wielded to pay large per annum commissions, &c., to your President and New-York commercial agents and others, while you as stockholders have received no dividend, but your capital stock has been diminished materially from 1853 to the present period of time.

I revert again to the opposition and competition in prices, to see upon whom the chief responsibility rests of a policy so disastrous to your interests during the past three years.

Who in 1853 refused the written propositions of the New-York and California Steamship Company, through its directors, to agree upon fair and remunerating *rates*?

Who refused to ratify the 26th of May, 1853, contract made by Mr. KNIGHT, the San Francisco agent, whereby full rates were established, and all conflicting interests harmonized without division in passenger receipts, between the two routes?

Your President and five Directors, who held office at your hands, excluding the new Director, appointed November, 1854.

Examine and scrutinize the policy of your Company from its initiation, and preceding 1853, and at the several points of time, when GEORGE LAW, Esq., Messrs. HOWARD & SONS, and the associate owners of the *Winfield Scott* and *Cortes* sent their steamships on the Pacific Ocean, and including those of the New-York and California Steamship Company, as also Mr. MILLS, in 1853 and 1854, (bottomried to Commodore VANDERBILT,) and what has that policy been?

Opposition in prices and ruinous competition; purchase of the steamships of other lines, or the bartering of them direct or indirect, so far as property is concerned; in its effects on individuals you need but look around your own community to read the disasters inflicted, so that when the historian shall trace the causes which led to opening those Pacific possessions to our arts and arms, and the civilization which is following, and will follow in their train, (and which with contemplation grows in magnitude,) recounting the genius of our Government in creating a mail; the daring of a *Harris* in "taking the responsibility" of a mail contract, and the enterprise of an *Aspinwall* in concentrating and in part furnishing the means, with yours, giving vitality to the undertaking, he may and probably will mention as an incident, the policy which has controlled your Company in its relations to other property and to other men, and perhaps trace it to the weakness in our common humanity, which makes commanding success a severer ordeal to character than moderate advance or severe reverse.

At the same time, that policy which wars against property and the individuals who hold it, must meet that condemnation as disturbing equally in prices, the foundation of all commercial transactions.

When we revert to the astounding disasters which have befallen this Company since May 1, 1853, (the wreck of the *San Francisco*, the *Winfield Scott*, *Golden Gate*, and lately the *Golden Age*,) in value nearly reaching one and a half of our whole capital, the reflective mind contrasting them with the other route, and with allowance for the general disasters of the year, will ponder over them, and though we may not interpret His providence, we may read a lesson alike of *judgment* to property, and *mercy* to individuals, which commends itself to the consideration of all.

Our President would seem to endeavor to array old stockholders against new, and the October, 1854, Committee against the June, 1855, and for what good purpose?

Is not the division of property made and determined between the stockholders prior to May, 1853, and those who came after, and save in this respect, who shall determine just where the old interests and new interests begin and divide?

They are one for good or evil, and all surely may unite in this view of a united interest; for one, I *protest* against any other line of demarcation than is found in the liquidating account of old concerns, and which your President avows he has kept up since October last.

The October, 1854, Committee have not been reflected upon by those of June, 1855, nor can it be admitted, as claimed by your President, "that the broadest latitude of inquiry should only authorize such Committees (June, 1855) to continue the labors of their predecessors." The Committee have raised no such question, nor have they reflected upon the labors of the other Committee.

The October, 1854, Committee was composed of three members—two new stockholders, and one a holder of both old and new stock, and now a Director of your Corporation—and it may be well to revert to the October meeting, and trace out in brief its organization and the creation of that Committee.

Your President called it to answer the written remonstrance of twelve stockholders against the purchase of the *Golden Age* from your President, in his individual character, on the ground that we wanted no more steamers on the Pacific; that if one was wanted, the *St. Louis* was at hand, and the condition of the Company forbade the outlay of $400,000 for this or any other steamer.

Your President called to the Chair a gentleman who held in trust the $300,000 stock toward paying for the *Golden Age*. When her actual delivery at Panama was made, and $12,000, stock additional on his private account, and on the ground that he was the largest stockholder.

An improper appointment to say the least, as the action of your body might have been to reject the purchase, and here would have been a conflict of interest, between the "trustee" on one hand, and "chairman" on the other.

The high respectability of the presiding officer, shields him from any imputation in this remark; the subsequent selection of a St. Louis gentleman was unfortunately made, and who was Chairman of your October Committee, who before and after his appointment avowed his interest in the purchase of the *Golden Age*, and of course in her resale to your Company.

It was commented on immediately after the meeting, and you must judge whether with a Committee the majority of which were so constituted and the minority *vice versa*, the October reports are entitled to "equal respect" with the June reports. Your President has raised this issue.

Certain it is, that many stockholders are no better satisfied now, than in October, 1854, as to the purchase of the *Golden Age*, though they may have submitted to the rule of the majority in that respect; but their submission must not be tortured into acquiescence, in the purchase from your President in his individual capacity, on any other ground.

Your President and Directors have mistaken that *ultra conservatism* on the part of the minority, which property and its management are so well calculated to inspire; which was shown by their silent observation from May, 1853, to October, 1854 when disastrous competition was pursued, which led to silent acquiescence in the purchase of the *Golden Age*, and which is evidenced in the reports of June, 1855, shutting out all by-gones, dealing only in facts and figures, assuming to command the reason of your Managers and of your whole body, so as to reduce your expenses some $350,000 per annum, fund your debt, increase the number of your Directors and abandon a policy which, the more examined, will be the more condemned by all right-thinking men, whether viewed in its pecuniary bearings, or those higher considerations which appeal alike to all.

This *mistake* is not to be wondered at, however deeply to be regretted, and by none more so than the undersigned. Examine your organization, and you will ascertain that all power and judgment on the part of your Corporation is in the hands of one man, as contrary to that necessary executive power as essential to corporate operations as to any other.

My experience with Corporations has been considerable, as many of you are aware, and almost invariably it has been my good fortune to act with majority Directors—sometimes with minorities, who did and could, after a fair test vote, turn around and act in perfect harmony with the clearly expressed will of such majority, where no principle was involved and where the difference was one of honest judgment.

But it has also been my fortune within three years past to oppose this one man power openly and unreservedly; in the one case in that avenue which opens up and brings to your doors the traffic of the West; in the other, in an adjacent State a tributary thereto, with a large New-York interest embraced therein. The peril so threatening to the one property and fraught with consequences so direful, is too fresh in your recollection to be named.

The ruin brought upon the other, has just now been exhibited to the public eye by stock and bondholders.

These allusions are not made in other spirit than to add to the influence which the present communication might have, and the warning that your property is, and has been in peril, in the judgment of others, as well as my own.

I have been a witness, for three years past, to the forms and influences which have been invoked to support the present management; have aimed to coöperate with your managers, was at the initiation of the 1854 contract with Nicaragua Co. and invited to their first council by your Presidential head, and am now told, that the nomination to one of your June Committees originated with your President. Certain it is that your "President and Directors" nominated two from each of your June Committees, on the one they proposed to create, you seconded the same charging them with certain duties as to the $500,000 bonds.

All has been unsolicited directly or indirectly on my part; indeed my preference was to act only as a plain stockholder, though I did not feel at liberty at first to reject the confidence which you then reposed; subsequent events demanded of those present a declination to serve on said Committee.

The appeal is made by your President, that your property is damaged by the reports,—let the facts be revealed and your judgment brought to bear on them, to see whether it is not perhaps a phantom or a bugbear in the mind of your Presidential head. Certain it is, that if the policy of your company is changed, and if such evil effects now exist, it will be repaired five-fold not only by dividends, but by restored confidence in the public mind, whose faith has been shaken in the policy of your company as to net revenues, best illustrated by the fact, that your stock is at ninety-eight per cent. on the book and uncurrent at thirty-five per cent. in the market.

Your President makes this remark: "The pamphlet is most objectionable to practical minds because it indulges in vague insinuations and not specific complaints and general criticisms, without providing remedies."

I ask you to determine whether it is not the array of facts and figures which has made the pamphlet "*most objectionable*" to your managers, and whether remedies are not clearly and pointedly designated therein. At your October meeting you will recall that your President impugned the motives that actuated my purpose in respect to your present management, even to the assertion that my object was to secure the agency of the Atlantic portion of the line; you will recall my silence, preserved by a predetermination to indulge in no personalities, from respect to those assembled, for the good of the property, and from a self-respect, which I hope ever to be able to adhere to, in all attacks from your President or his advisers.

Yet apart from my own assertion, the corroboration is now by me, that when the Vice President in September, 1854, solicited me in the absence of your President, to entertain a negotiation which contemplated placing the Atlantic steamer agency in my hands, it was positively declined.

This proof was long since laid before a prominent party in interest in the Atlantic portion of your line, and is reverted to because it is assiduously circulated that my aim is to secure office under your corporation, and by those whom proxies may, if it will, have always at command.

Its pertinacious reassertion may mislead, and therefore I avail myself of the opportunity to declare that there is no office at your command that would be accepted by me under any contingency that shall arise in the future.

My faith in your ultimate sense, as in all large bodies of stockholders, is great and unshaken; they may be misled, but time makes their remedies more effective and sure.

A few further remarks personal to myself, and I shall close this long communication.

At the South-street October meeting you may recall the personalities indulged in, but only on one side; so many and so thick were they, that at their close the gentleman from Staten Island interposed, lest your Presidential head should be the object of personal retort on my part.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to that gentleman for his kind intent, regretting that he had not known the course prescribed to myself, as no dread of personality on my part would have arisen in his mind.

At your adjourned meeting in June, your President's statement attached the "fallacies" of the pamphlet, his friends and followers indulged in clamor, for no specific ground of objection to them was raised; and you will recall the fact, that an honorable gentleman asserted and reiterated, "that the reports of your Committees contained insinuations worse than untruths, and more injurious in their consequences." But was one named? Can one be pointed out?

I appeal to the reports, and if from them the evidence fails to be adduced, where stands the nine Committee men, and where the honorable gentleman?

Both must abide your verdict, and as one of the Committee—though pained to do so—I fearlessly leave that and the Presidential issue in your hands.

Undeterred by personalities or clamor, always evidence of a weak cause, I shall continue quietly to observe the course of your Managers, leaving it to time and the sequel to determine their motives and ——, and whether, at every consistent sacrifice, I have not aimed to protect our common property.

THEODORE DEHON.

The Tenth Ward K. N.'s—An Election—Slight Profanity—Jolly Times.

Punctual to the time our reporter dropped in among the brothers at the corner of Grand and Ludlow on Saturday night. His reception was courteous; a seat in the centre of the room being offered him, which from modesty and for want of a table near it, he could not accept. However, he feels grateful for this token of regard from Council No. 5.

The Council opened with Brother J. T. B——s in the Chair. After the usual formality of reading minutes, the Marshal was dispatched to the ante-room to bring in the candidates for initiation. He soon returned with a report that "there were none there." As this was the first time in the history of Council No. 5 that no candidate or candidates for initiation came forward, it created quite a sensation. Its effect on outsiders was canvassed, and the brothers feared it would work harm to the cause when it came to be reported in the DAILY TIMES. The next business was the election of three delegates to a County Convention to be composed of the same number of delegates from each Council in the City. This Convention is to elect an Installing Deputy for the City and County of New-York, and to make all the necessary arrangements for the Fall elections. They will doubtless try their hand at a platform in order to counterbalance the rebellious and contumacious resistance of all the Northern States to the Philadelphia Platform. Unless they do so, the *North end of the Union* cannot be saved. As a blinder to those not behind the scenes, a great number were nominated; but by a private understanding between the oracle and the President, it was arranged that the President, Brother J. T. B——s, should be first elected; then J——s G——s, the ex-President, and, lastly, the oracle. Tellers of the right stamp having been appointed, the plan was carried out as to the first two candidates without trouble. In regard to the oracle, the question of his eligibility came up. It was urged that by the Constitution none but third degree members could be elected as delegates to any Convention, and that the oracle was only in the second. The Constitution was referred to as proof, and found to sustain this position; but the President, in accordance with previous arrangement, decided that this clause of the Constitution did not refer to Council No. 5. And even if it did, a majority of those present, (according to the Mogul,) could set it aside; and that it was the duty of every Brother to abide by the will of the majority, as expounded by its moguls and oracles. P——y B——n made a furious speech in favor of the decision,—avowed himself an American by birth (!) and in favor of the Philadelphia platform, and capable of controlling more votes than any other Know-Nothing in Council No. 5. That for these reasons it was due him to be elected. This speech silenced opposition; not for what was said, but from the fact that all could see, from the allowance of the oracle to speak when no question was pending, and from the decision of the President, that a determination existed to override the Constitution and all the *three hundred* rules of order.

Our reporter felt to express his opinion that Brother B., the President, is selling his cold water and Free-Soil notions for a small mess of pottage.

On counting the ballots it was found that the oracle had 33 out of the 41 votes cast. Long before the ballots were all read, the result became apparent and the applause commenced. Such hootings, halloo ings and stampings have not resounded in Council No. 5 for many a day. When near the close, every ballot having on it the name of the oracle would cause a fresh gust of exultation, and by the time the affair ended, his friends swung their fists, exclaiming that if any one dared to say the oracle was not eligible to office, his teeth would be hurried down his throat.

Another push was now made for a candidate for initiation, in order to keep up the life of Council No. 5. As none had yet appeared, Brother J——n volunteered to go after Mr. S. C. S——n. Brother J——n soon returned, puffing and waddling, with the joyful report that he had fetched his man. With the greatest possible haste Mr. S——n was initiated, and is now a brother in regular standing. For his personal benefit, and to further his aspirations for Councilman of the Twenty-fifth Council District, our reporter suggests that he do not tell his Democratic brothers at St. Tammany of the step he has taken, and also that he urges himself along up to the third degree, or else he can't get Know-Nothing support.

After this initiation a collection was taken, and the Brothers contributed liberally. The round sum of eight shillings and five cents was gathered into the treasury. The oracle, however, seemed to think that it did not have a good look, and accordingly reported that he had an unpaid subscription-list amply abundant to meet all expenses.

An unsuccessful attempt was now made to take from the table the resolution offered at the previous meeting to restore the expelled Whig, Brother B——s. A storm arose, in the midst of which Brother W——t offered a rehash of the old resolution, which had caused all the troubles. At any time such a move would cause a storm, but to bring it forward when a storm was raging made things perfectly terrible. Wrath, vituperation, profanity and scurrility of the most alarming nature became general. The President seemed dumb-founded, and did not succeed in arresting attention until, above the general din, one Brother was heard to call another "a d—d fool." At this the President, by a powerful effort, made himself heard, and said, "All [*such*] remarks must be addressed to the Chair." The oracle finally got the floor, and gave *his usual speech*. He seemed to have something against a man by the name of "Billsoward," but what it was our reporter did not learn. The speech was uttered in so energetic a style of words, fists, stamping and jumping—such a brilliant succession of sense and nonsense—that justice cannot be done it in a report. He closed with a motion to postpone the matter indefinitely, and the motion prevailed.

The case of Dr. A. L. W——n did not come up—the Committee to reëxamine him not being ready with a report.

Old troubles are now revived. The election of the oracle to a post to which only the faithful of the Third Degree are elegible was rather a gross violation of law. The meeting broke up in a row.

It appears that the little girl belonging to Gilmanton, N. H., who has become strongly attached to snakes, has made her appearance before the public at Concord, N. H., where she has been visited by thousands. The accounts which have been heretofore given of the attachment of the child to the reptiles are substantiated. The *Statesman*, in noticing this repulsive exhibition, says that there are but few people who can derive any satisfaction from the spectacle, and it is to be regretted that the child was not at first utterly cut off from its strangely sympathetic attachment to a reptile cursed of God and detested by man, let the consequences have been as they would.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Public Schools.

Public School No. 4, on Classon-avenue, in the Seventh Ward, under the official charge of Messrs. F. TAYLOR, J. H. PHELPS, and ISAAC BRINKERHOFF, Special Committee, was visited Friday morning by our Reporter, in company with the City Superintendent, and Mr. ANTHONY, of the Board of Education; Mr. TAYLOR, of the Special Committee, being present.

The highest classes were examined in the formation of sentences in grammar and other studies, sufficiently to give a good idea of the comparative condition of the school.

The present school building is charmingly situated on a lot 100 by 250. The structure itself is of wood, and, although comfortable and airy, is not very well adapted for thorough teaching. The school, however, is an excellent one, having been under the care of Mr. S. C. BARNES, the able and devoted Principal, for twenty-one years. More good business men have been sent out from this school than from any other in Brooklyn, as was stated by members of the Board of Education in their remarks before the school.

A new site has been procured, fronting on Sandford and Walworth streets, south of Myrtle-avenue. The lot is 100x200 feet. A new edifice is there being commenced of larger dimensions; yet, from what we have been able to learn in reference to the plans about to be adopted, we greatly fear that a structure much inferior to what true economy and the best interests of education require, will be placed on this fine property.

The plans proposed are for a two-story building on piers above the play grounds, 58x118 feet, to be divided into class-rooms by means of heavy painted curtains—a plan first used in England, in the places temporarily fitted up for want of means, to receive the poor children on the introduction of the Lancasterian system there, but always abandoned whenever more substantial structures could be obtained. Nothing less than a permanent, well-built, tasteful and perfectly designed building, that will accommodate at least 2,000 pupils comfortably, with at least eight class rooms in each department, with wall partitions, ought to be thought of for a single moment by the building authorities.

A commodious and well appointed gymnasium, where at least fifty or seventy-five pupils may exercise at a time, should enter into the design. Physical training is almost entirely lost sight of in our public schools, indeed, we know of but a single instance, No. 4 in Rivington-street, Thirteenth Ward, in which any regular provision has been made for systematic exercises. The grounds are ample, and if the parties who have the adoption and erection of plans for No. 4 desire to distinguish themselves they have an excellent opportunity to do so.

Less than forty or fifty thousand dollars will not build an economical structure. None would call that a large sum for a College, or a "Packer Institute," where a few hundreds only are designed to be accommodated.

The registered number of pupils in No. 4 Boys' Grammar School, is 180. Misses AMANDA MATHER, AMELIA HELLOCK, and ADELAIDE VAN ZANDT act as assistants to Mr. BARNES. Mrs. BARNES, the lady of the principal, teaches drawing in the school. No. 4 is distinguished for its superior penmanship. This branch is thoroughly taught, and the fine business hand of the pupils we have no doubt has often secured them situations when nothing else could have done so.

In the Girls' Grammar School the register is 168, under the care of Miss MARGARET H. BOYD, Principal; Misses ANNIE BORMHAM and MARY A. NASH, Assistants. The girls in this school appeared remarkably neat. Their manners, intelligence and promptitude were marked. The school was highly commended by the Superintendent and Mr. ANTHONY in their addresses.

The Boys' and Girls' Primaries have a total register of 601, about equally divided between them.

The Boys' Primary is under the care of Miss LIZZIE WEBB, Principal; Misses MAG. A. BROWN and ELEANOR OLIVE, Assistants.

The Girls' Primary is under the care of Mrs. H. SCHOFIELD, Principal; Misses AGNES REILEY and A. E. McLOWRY. The children appeared happy and comfortable, and the school was pronounced to be in a satisfactory condition.

The Examiners next called at School No. 3, in Bedford-avenue, in the Seventh Ward, near the line of the Ninth Ward and Fulton-avenue, known as the Bedford District. This school is situated delightfully, with extended open space around it. The present edifice is of wood, two stories, and the school is a mixed one—the boys and girls being taught together.

The Register in the Grammar School is 200, under the charge of F. D. CLARK, Principal; Miss JULIA S. DAVIS, Vice Principal; Misses HUNTIS and CLARK, Assistants. Miss DAVIS teaches a class in French, Botany and Algebra, in addition to her other duties, and is a very able and accomplished teacher. The school is in good condition, and has most satisfactory accommodations. The exercises in singing were superior.

The visitors' books show that parents neglect their duty here as much as in our schools. More attention is usually given to a pig or a puppy than to children and their teachers, by the majority of parents.

The Primary, also a mixed school, has a register of 250, under the care of Miss VAN DUYNE, Principal, and Misses MOODIE and KNIGHT, Assistants. There is an intermediate department with a register of 140, under the care of Misses GARDNER and M. N. SPENCER. This school is in a fair condition.

No. 3 is one of the oldest schools on Long Island, and it is said, having been in existence before the Revolution, as far back as A. D. 1740. The late Mr. JOHN VANDERVOORT acted as teacher for more than 60 years, and Mr. KEM. LEFFERTS, an aged citizen, nearly 90 years old, remembers seeing from the windows of the old school-house the march of the British troops at the battle of Long Island. The late venerable Gen. JOHNSON was one of the pupils of the school more than 78 years ago.

The Special Committee in charge of No. 3, is composed of Messrs. BRINKERHOFF, COWELL and HUNTER.

Our next visit was made at Colored School, No. 2, under the pleasant guidance of Master JOSEPH DAVIS, detailed by Mr. CLARK. This school is at the corner of Dean-street and Troy-avenue in the Ninth Ward in Weeksville.

This school has a fine tasteful house, that will comfortably seat 250 pupils, the lower portion only being seated at present. The building stands in a beautiful grove of oaks, surrounded by the small, neat white houses of a hamlet, consisting of some thirty or forty colored families.

The school is a mixed one and has 115 on register, with an attendance of 61 under the charge of Mr. JUNIUS C. MOREL, a very superior man and most devoted teacher. Miss CHARLOTTE DEWITT is the assistant. We examined a large number of pen sketches, pencil drawings and penmanship, the best we have met in any of the schools thus far. The school is in excellent condition.

Our last visit was made at the Branch Primary of No. 3 on Macdougal-street, between Fulton-avenue and Broadway, in the Ninth Ward, New-Brooklyn. This school was found after a diligent search, which took us on foot more than three miles, and afforded us a good idea of the Cemetery of the Evergreens, in fact we were cast away—lost for some time, until a little girl—a daughter of the keeper of the Cemetery—found us and set us right. Mr. CLARK of No. 3 is the General Principal of the Branch Primary which was opened July 14, 1853, yet he has never visited the school.

This School seems to be placed in an out of the way place, its only near neighbor being the "Grant Pierce Hotel." It has a register of sixty, under the care of Miss AMY RAINOR. The building is very neat and comfortable; the School is in good order. The devotion of the City Superintendent to his duties is most gratifying, and his influence and energy are doing a good work for popular education in Brooklyn.

A Cincinnati House is about to publish the record of all the steamboat disasters that have occurred on the Western waters during the last forty years. By these disasters 100,000 lives have been lost.

Miss ELIZA LOGAN and Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE are playing in opposition at the Cleveland Theatre and Athenæum. They both appeared as Julia in the "Hunchback" last Monday evening.

The American party of Charleston, S. C., elected their Sheriff on the 12th inst., in one of the fiercest political struggles ever known in the city. The vote was full and the majority large.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, [illegible] and Ornamental, in the very best style, [illegible]. Country Merchants who desire [illegible] of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant [illegible] rely upon entire satisfaction. [illegible] left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is delivered in the City and vicinity for Six Shillings a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single copies. Three Copies for Five Dollars;—Five Copies for Eight Dollars;—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars;—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] single copies.

The Weekly Times has a regular circulation of over [illegible], and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued To-morrow Morning, in ample season for the mails per steamship Empire City. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of Interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

State Politics.

It will be seen from notices published in another column, that the Whig and the Republican State Central Committees, have each issued a separate call for a State Convention of the parties they respectively represent,—to be held at Syracuse at noon on the 26th day of September next. The Soft-Shell or Administration Democrats hold theirs on the 29th of August, and the Hard Shells theirs on the 5th of September. Thus it will be seen that all the great political parties are fairly in the field for the Fall campaign. In addition to these, however, we shall undoubtedly have a State Convention of the Temperance party, and one of the Free Democracy,—together with a State Council of the Know-Nothings, to say nothing of the Radical Abolitionists, the Know-Somethings and the Choctaws. If the State, therefore, should be unable to form a government next Fall, it is not likely to be from any lack of candidates.

It is understood that some conversation was had yesterday, at the meeting of the Whig and the Republican Committees, as to the expediency of *uniting* upon a single ticket at the coming election. Neither Committee evidently had any power to decide upon a question of so much importance to the party which it represents:—but we believe it was very generally conceded by the members of both, that a firm and resolute resistance to the usurpations and aggressions of Slavery would be the paramount purpose of both parties,—that all other issues would be secondary and subordinate to this,—that all the issues of State policy on which parties have differed hitherto have been settled by the Constitution, and that there is, therefore, no good reason why they should waste, in separate and hopeless efforts, that strength which, if united and consolidated, might give a substantial triumph to the principles they hold in common. And, while they did not feel authorized to decide a question of so much importance to themselves, the fact that their respective Conventions are called to meet at the same place and on the same day, shows that they are disposed to facilitate such a union, if it should be deemed expedient.

We are inclined to think that it will not only be found expedient but inevitable. There is very naturally a strong attachment in all parties to the organizations under which they have expended so much of zealous and enthusiastic effort. But no organization can long survive the principles and the purposes that give it vitality; nor will men who are earnestly devoted to a common object always persist in contending against each other. Nor can it be doubted by any one conversant with the public sentiment of this State, that it is thoroughly hostile—as it has been for years—to the encroachments of Slavery, and that the recent aggressions of the Slave power, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the armed invasion of Kansas and the Pro-Slavery conquest of her Legislature, have roused the great body of the people to the conviction, that the constitutional rights of the Free States must *now* be secured, or for ever surrendered to the permanent domination of the slave-holding interest. This conviction is to-day the paramount and ruling sentiment of the great body of the people. The Whig party is very nearly unanimous in regard to this matter, and there are thousands in the other parties who are willing and eager to make this the leading issue in the coming canvass. Under such circumstances, it would be idle for any political organization to resist union of action among those who are thus united in sentiment. And whatever may be done in regard to a State ticket, we have no doubt that in all local nominations, where the will of the people is expressed directly and without the intervention of State machinery, there will be a very general disregard of past party divisions, and a cordial union of all who agree in opinion upon this great issue. It will, in our judgment, be found much wiser, as well as much easier, to yield to this swell of public sentiment than to stem or resist it.

As to the result of such a union, should it be accomplished, various opinions may be entertained. Our Washington correspondent, in a letter published in the Times of yesterday, could find no evidence of earnestness and strength of Northern feeling upon this subject, and predicted the defeat of the Republican movement in Ohio and in all the Free States, and the complete triumph of the Slave Power. We confess we do not agree with him in this opinion. We cannot see movements in the Northern States in that light. On the contrary, we do not believe Northern sentiment was ever before so nearly harmonious, or so resolute in its determination upon this point, as at the present moment. And the best feature of the case is the absence of all effervescence,—the lack of all noisy and turbulent demonstration in regard to it. The conviction is deep, and the movement is, therefore, calm. But the conduct of the Pro-Slavery propagandists, North and South, in regard to Kansas, has been so high-handed, so shamelessly reckless of all rights and of all good faith, so palpably dictated by an insane and insatiate ambition for complete and perfect ascendancy over all branches of the National Government, as to rouse even the veriest doughfaces of the North to the necessity of prompt and energetic action in self-defence. Nearly all the Free States have already given very satisfactory evidence of their position upon this subject. We do not doubt that the Republican ticket will be triumphantly elected in Ohio. And we anticipate similar results from a similar movement in this State.

The Arrival of the Canada.

The *Canada* has arrived at Halifax with three days' later intelligence from Europe, but the little news that she brings is wholly unimportant in a political point of view. Affairs before Sebastopol remained unchanged, and according to our telegraphic summary published elsewhere, further evidence of mismanagement on the part of the Allied Generals had been brought to light. The *Canada* brings details of the unsuccessful attempt to storm the Malakoff and the Redan, but these were anticipated in a great measure by the recent arrival of the *Arago*. The London money market was easy, though rates were scarcely as cheap as before the publication of the new French Loan. Consols closed at 91¼.

The Fourth Estate.

Since the decease of the lamented Pipchin, who broke his heart in the Peruvian mines, no case of that affecting description had reached the public attention, until Lord Raglan broke *his* at the Sebastopol Quarries. Lord Raglan died, according to Lord Galway, of a broken heart, superinduced by the Press, and attendant with a derangement of the liver. The strictures of the one and laxity of the other composed the complicated disease beneath which the veteran succumbed—a gallant, but incompetent soldier, rejoining the society of those multitudes, who had perished through his excess of military science and lack of practical common sense. We infer that the relief afforded the army has only been paralleled by the sensations of Sinbad, when released from the "Old Man of the Sea." The whole British people rise up to shower pensions upon his widow and posterity, less as a symbol of national gratitude than as one of satisfaction at the national relief. All this gratification is due, it seems, to the influence of the Press.

There is certainly one product of this unfortunate war, for which men may be thankful. France, England or Russia may have lost politically by the contest; their resources may have been wasted; their population squandered; their position among the powers invalidated. But the Press has elevated itself among the ruinous fragments to a degree of influence entirely unconceived before; has controlled the action of Conferences; dictated the provision to be made for great armies; forbidden injudicious military movements; and by its stern criticisms upon military errors has prostrated a veteran Commander-in-Chief at the head of his forces. All this is beyond previous experience. Lord Raglan knew nothing beside what he learned imperfectly under Lord Wellington forty years ago; and the press was then a cipher. You may turn over files of the *Times* and *Chronicle* and *Post* during the whole of the Peninsular war, without discovering any opinion dissenting from the full endorsement of what everybody in epaulettes had to say; and editorially the bitter mistake of Gen. Moore, with its event at Corunna, found no other commentary than such as was suggested by commiseration. No correspondents of the morning papers haunted the camp and hovered over the battle-field. The dispatches of the Commander alone told the story of victory or defeat, and gave such coloring to causes and results as was most conservative of the writer's military fame. But we have changed all that. The comments of the press are to-day bold, analytical, unsparing. They are sometimes the production of men who have seen service; more frequently the opinions of those who have not, but who are familiar with the historical details of field and siege, camp and squadron; and quite able to say that this or that measure is or is not in accordance with the precedents of the world's most noted Generals. The essence, indeed, of all the criticism upon the Crimean campaign has been: If this sort of thing is right, all military experience hitherto has been flagrantly absurd and worthless. Add to this the everlasting presence of "Our own Correspondent," with his impartial story and valorous comments, a sort of popular overseer and deputy, answering to the Roman Military Tribune, and the Commissioners of the Long Parliament or French Directory—spoiling many an otherwise varnished picture of achievement and glory with a sweep of his gray goosequill,—and the embarrassment and misery of inveterate routine become unspeakable. To this state of things—breaking his heart, if the reader please—Lord Raglan fell a victim. He died of nervous excitability and anxiety brought on by the press and its flying corps of writers. His dispatches, in spite of his teeth, or rather gums, were penned by silent and unknown scribblers about the camp; the truth, in defiance of all military rules, scaled the breastworks, made its way home, and presently returned trumpet-tongued with censure and fault-finding. Nothing but the state of the barometer was left him to discuss; and *to that he so conscientiously* confined himself that it might be supposed his mission was to capture some castle in the air, rather than the substantial realities of the Redan; to secure the soubriquet of the pilot that stormed the weather rather than the pilot that weathered the storm. The General was out-generaled by the press, and given over to meteorology.

Such, it seems, is the power of journalism—such its fatal power, where potently and shrewdly directed. The lesson will be useful in the nomination of Lord Raglan's successor. His prosperity lies not in a superannuated fame, nor in that of somebody upon the Battle-Abbey roll; but in daily service and energy; in ability to meet emergencies as they arise, with *extempore*, practical wisdom, instead of the ill-fitting maxims of routine. If this fact be fairly recognized, and the career be opened to military talent, in the absence of military genius, no Napoleons may perhaps be found to assume the command, but many Wellingtons may be had.

Proper Employment for Young America.

The Meriden (Conn.) *Transcript* says:

"Several robust young men, natives of this town, left here for New-York on Monday, for the purpose of joining the United States Navy. We shall hope to hear that they have done themselves credit in their new position."

How can they do themselves credit in a position where they are denied all promotion, and will be forever excluded from honorable advancement on account of their good conduct? It is a discredit to them in the outset to carry their robustness and youth into a service where they must be placed among a proscribed class and become permanent inferiors in position. It is most discreditable, un-American and senseless for any young man to enter our Navy, unless as a midshipman, who can by any other means keep himself out of the Workhouse. Young America should be full of ambition and too proud to enter a service in which they are debarred from promotion, and, if our national ships cannot be manned without creating a proscribed class who are degraded by having the common incentives to ambition denied them, it would be better that they should lie in the Navy-yards and rot, especially when there are no urgent demands for them elsewhere. The President has recently promoted a soldier from the ranks, an Irishman by birth, to a second lieutenancy; but we never hear of any promotions in our navy from the ranks. There are so many different kinds of employment open to our "robust young men," in which they might hope to become distinguished and wealthy, that it can only be from a sheer misconception of the position of a seaman on board our national ships, that any young American of respectable talents could ever think of entering the service without a warrant in his pocket.

The Commissioners of the Central Park.

Great complaint has been made, and not without apparent good cause, we must confess, at the delay of the Commissioners of the Central Park in making their report, the consequence of which is the delay of the work on this much needed and loudly called for City improvement. But we hardly agree with those of our cotemporaries who accuse the Commissioners of delaying their report for the sake of their per diem allowance while attending to their duty. It is hardly probable that such men as Judge Kent, Judge Ulshoeffer, Luther Bradish, and their two coadjutors, would be influenced by so paltry a consideration as four dollars a day to defer a work which is so loudly demanded by the public voice, as that of the laying out of the Central Park. We fear there is some more powerful motive that influences the Commissioners. It is well known that they are opposed to the Park, and there is a suspicion that they have delayed their report under the expectation that it would be abolished by the next Legislature. But the Corporation Counsel having called upon them for their report, they have promised to deliver it in September, and we trust they will be as good as their word.

A Question Worth Asking.

One of our daily cotemporaries, in commenting on the late Sunday riot in London, says:

"If in monarchical England, with a Church Establishment, it is an insufferable infraction of personal rights to attempt indirectly to enforce the observance of the fourth commandment, what is the propriety of attempting, by the same indirect means, in Republican America, without a Church Establishment, to deprive all of an enjoyment against which there is no commandment? The question is at least worth the asking."

This question is not unlike that which has often been asked, "If a bushel of oysters cost two dollars, what will a load of turnips amount to?"

The "enjoyment against which there is no commandment," is doubtless the privilege of "taking a little something" when one happens to be too wet, too dry, too tired, too wakeful, too sleepy, too hot or too cold. What Republicanism or a Church Establishment has to do with the matter we do not perceive, nor should we think it absolutely necessary for any act injurious to society to be forbidden in the Decalogue, to make it a proper subject of legislation. There are a good many evil practices forbidden by our laws which were unknown in the days of Moses, but which the exigencies of society and the welfare of the human family require should be forbidden now.

☞ There is one feature of the Prohibitory Law, the execution of which here and elsewhere commands universal approbation,—and that is the arrest of persons found *drunk*. It is the only feature of the law which there has been any attempt to execute in this City; and we believe it is universally applauded by all who regard the peace and good order of the City, whatever may be their opinions as to other features of the Prohibitory Law. It is true, many of those offenders are very leniently dealt dealt with, but the moral effect of the arrest is something. We hope the practice will be continued.

The Kinney Expedition.

We copy from the *Evening Post* of yesterday an interesting letter from a member of the Kinney Expedition, giving a detailed account of the voyage out to Turk's Island, from which point the letter was written. It will be read with interest as the first authentic account that has been received of this expedition.

☞ Upon another page of this morning's Times, will be found an extended article from the Chairman of the second Committee of Stockholders in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in reply to certain statements of the Directors. It is important to all who are in any way connected with the Company, and will of course be read with interest. It will be found on the third page.

More Money at the Paper Maker's.

Let every man who reads the New-York Daily, Semi-weekly or Weekly Times, either with his coffee in the morning or to his promising family in the evening, rejoice—yea, let his heart be glad—for the present Post-Office officials have determined that as long as they hold their places, we shall not have any sufficient reason for charging three cents a copy for the Daily, or at all increasing the price of our other issues. For many months paper, as fine as is used by us, commanded a price unprecedentedly high, and in consequence of the enormous quantity used in our press-rooms, the article was becoming scarce.

In this our dilemma the Post-Office Department came to our relief. Soon large amounts of money were found in the letters sold by the Department to papermakers; and as the practice was continued, the number of papermakers, very naturally, increased. The consequence is, that now paper is a trifle lower than it was six months ago; and as the Department is still liberal with the money entrusted to it, prices will doubtless soon be less. The only difficulty in the way of obtaining paper at a mere nominal price is, some of the old manufacturers not favoring so great an increase of rivals as a continuance of the present postal arrangement would be sure to create, are striving to drive the Department from its course by occasionally making its liberal donations known to the public. Peter F. Shanck is doubtless of this opinion. Hear him:

Howard County (Md.) July 14, 1855.

Alexis Bragg, New-York—*Dear Sir:* You may think strange of these lines, but perhaps they may be of advantage to you. Some time ago I found a letter of yours to the cashier of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, with a note of five hundred dollars for collection at the Exchange Bank of Virginia at Abingdon. The way I came by it was by buying old waste papers from the Baltimore Post-Office, for the purpose of making into paper again.

If the note is of any use to you, you can have it by addressing me at Woodbine, Carroll County, Indiana. Yours, (Signed.) Peter F. Shanck.

Who are the Ultra Pro-Slavery Men?

Rev. President Shannon, who is figuring so extensively at the Pro-Slavery Convention in Wisconsin, is an Irishman by birth, and has been in this country about 20 years. He was formerly President of the State College of Louisiana, situated at Jackson, in that State. The institution running down under his control, he accepted the Presidency of a Missouri College, under the patronage of the "Campbellite Baptist Church," of which President Shannon is a prominent member. Rev. C. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Miss., who followed Mr. Shannon's course in the Southern Convention recently held in New-Orleans, is a native of Massachusetts—followed for a while a mechanical business in Louisiana, then became Methodist preacher, and Pro-Slavery advocate. It is seldom that a native born Southerner takes ultra Slavery grounds. Such a position is peculiar to Northern men, or foreign born citizens.

Musical.

Concert.—A concert is announced for to-night at Dodworth's Saloon (postponed from Thursday last,) under the auspices of Mr. Henry Craven Griffiths, Carlotta Pozzoni, Mme. Lovarney, Miss Hawley, Mr. George Harrison; Messrs. Allan Irving, Alfred Sedgwick and Alwen Field will assist, the *beneficiare* presiding at the piano-forte. Among other novelties selected from the opera of the "Cavaliers," by H. C. Griffiths, will be performed, first time in America.

Mme. Valerie Gomez, formerly of Maretzek's Castle Garden troupe, is in the City, and will give a concert on Monday evening next. Mme. Gomez is admittedly a delightful concert singer, and will doubtless be welcomed by many friends.

Musical and Dramatic.

The Connecticut Legislature have passed a statutory provision prohibiting the exhibition of circuses or necromantic performances in the State, but permitting theatrical performances. This is perfectly marvelous and almost incredible—the spangled tights and spotted clown ruled out, and the sock and the buskin admitted.

Lola Montez has quitted California for Australia. She has had her sorrows, we hear, in the loss of a favorite poodle—lost, stolen, or strayed. She is, however, of the same high spirit as ever, and has taken with her a necessary supply of canes, whips, and revolvers.

Rachel leaves for America, in a Collins steamer, in the first fortnight in August. By some she is described as being heart-broken; by others as consumed with jealousy and rage.

"Don Pasquale" has been successfully revived at the Royal Italian Opera, with the original cast: Grisi as *Norma*, Mario as *Ernesto*, Tamburini as *Malatesta*, and *the* Lablache as *Don Pasquale*.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is playing at the Athenaeum, Cleveland. Her benefit was on Friday. The Misses Logan are at the Cleveland Theatre.

To be Thought of.

It will be seen by a reference to our "Prohibitory Law news" that the Liquor Dealers are bound to have a newspaper of their own. It may be difficult to obtain editors, reporters, printers, &c., who think well enough of drink to man a Liquor Paper. Has the L. D. Association studied this frightful contingency?

☞ We understand that Rev. Mr. Milburn, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, is to preach morning and evening in the Church of the Messiah, to the congregation under Dr. Osgood's care, during the next four Sundays. Mr. M. is a Methodist, and Dr. Osgood is a Unitarian, and we regard this arrangement for an interchange of services as honorable to both, and as highly creditable to the congregation for whose advantage it is made. Mr. Milburn is an earnest and eloquent preacher, firm in his opinions, liberal in his charities, and capable of expressing his opinions so as not to offend those who may not agree with him.

New Arrests.

Of the twelve persons arrested on the charge of arson during the six months past, all but one have been discharged. One only has been indicted.

Personal News.

We learn that Mayor Wood intends making a tour to the North in a few days, to recuperate; his attention to his duties has been so close as to require relaxation. His Honor has worked so incessantly since he assumed the office, that he has breakfasted at daybreak ever since without intermission.

Senator Fish is spending a few days at Newport, at the house of a friend.

Edward Everett is also at Newport, the guest of George Bancroft. Their sympathies as scholars are stronger than their antipathies as politicians.

George W. Curtis, the author of the *Potiphar Papers*, is spending a few days in Providence, R. I.

E. C. Benedict, Esq., is to deliver the address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Burlington, Vt., on the 31st.

Hon. Geo. P. Marsh is to deliver an address at Trinity College, Connecticut, next week.

A private letter from Paris states that Thackeray was in that city, and that he would embark for the United States early in the Fall.

Hon. James M. Cook, State Comptroller, arrived in the City yesterday. He stays at the Astor.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson is in town, attending upon some law business in Brooklyn. He is at the Astor.

Prof. Tayler Lewis, of Union College, delivers an Address before the Literary Societies of Middlebury College on the 7th.

Henry Ward Beecher delivers an Address before the Literary Societies of Harvard University to-day.

A son of the Naturalist Audubon is in Rochester, procuring subscriptions for his father's great work on Birds and Quadrupeds.

Dr. Wm. de Humboldt, the inventor of the Preservative Inoculation against yellow fever, has had administered to him some poisonous mixture, which has driven him mad! It is believed to have been done through the jealousy of certain medical men in Havana. A physician and two other persons have been arrested for this crime. Dr. H. is not yet considered out of danger.

Hon. James M. Bunker, of Nantucket, has declined the appointment of Commissioner under the Personal Liberty act, for reasons similar to those given by Hon. H. A. Chapman, of Springfield, in a letter to the Governor, declining a like appointment.

The *Star* intimates that Roger A. Pryor, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, has been appointed to a special mission to Greece, charged with the duty of settling the difficulty between that Government and our own with reference to Dr. Marsh.

A correspondent of the *State of Maine* says that the sufferings of young Robinson (shot in the late Portland riot) are so acute that on a recent visit to him by his sister, he said, "Oh! do give me something to end my days; I cannot live so." It is feared that he will not recover.

A court martial has been ordered at Fort McHenry, upon the application of Lieut. Griffin, to inquire into the cause of the death of the soldier Louis Loup, who, it is alleged, was killed by ill-treatment inflicted by order of Lieut. Griffin.

Anthony Corey committed suicide at South Danvers on Saturday, by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

Who's Who?

Sir: Have you not made a mistake, in your *critique* on *Country Margins*, in saying that Mr. Mansfield is editor of the Albany *State Register*? Quill.

Yes. By a *lapsus pennæ*, or some other carelessness, we substituted the name of Mansfield for Hammond. The better portion of the book was Mr. Hammond's, as we said in the *critique*.—Ed.

Our City Police Courts—Assignment of the Magistrates.

Since the first day of January last, several of our City Police Courts have been in a very confused and disordered condition, in consequence of the fact that no assignment had been made of the Magistrates and Clerks by the Mayor and Common Council. At the Fourth District Court, which was created by the Legislature in 1854, and to which two Justices were elected last November, there has never been any Magistrate to perform the duties until now. Meanwhile, the old organization of the Police Justices, relative to sitting at their respective Courts, was broken up by the assignment of Justice Osborne to the Mayor's Office, and Michael Connolly to the Halls of Justice. This action resulted in causing one Court to be *entirely abandoned*, while *three* and *four* Justices were dispensing justice, at the other Courts. However, the matter has at last been settled by a resolution of the Common Council, which was approved by the Mayor on the 17th inst. Subjoined is a complete list of the Judges and Clerks for the various Districts:

FIRST DISTRICT POLICE COURT.
(Halls of Justice.)

Magistrates.	Clerks.
James H. Welsh	James Nesbitt.
Michael Connolly	(No Clerk assigned.)

MAYOR'S OFFICE.
(Branch of the First District.)

Barnabas W. Osborne	R. H. Johnston.

SECOND DISTRICT POLICE COURT.
(Jefferson Market.)

W. S. Davison	Wm. H. Canniff.
George W. Pearcy	Jas. M. Murray.

THIRD DISTRICT POLICE COURT.
(Essex Market.)

William Wood	John Lalor.
Matthew T. Brennan	Wm. Rockwell.

FOURTH DISTRICT POLICE COURT.
(Corner Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue.)

Abraham Bogart, Jr.	John Quackenbush.

This new arrangement will go into effect immediately.

Psi Upsilon Convention.

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity hold their Annual Convention, this year, at Yale College, during Commencement week—July 24 and 25. The literary exercises will take place on Tuesday evening. Poem by Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., Albany, N. Y. Oration by Rev. Horace James, Worcester, Mass. The eminence of these gentlemen promises a literary festival of high order. The fraternity consists of chapters in the principal Colleges of New-England and New-York, which in their separate character are marked for their hearty good fellowship. Owing to the present prosperity of the Beta Chapter, at Yale, its central position, and the unequaled freshness and beauty of New-Haven, this year an unusual number both of regular delegates and graduate members is expected.

Well Paid and Leisurely Clerks.

Some are born with a silver spoon in their mouth, and some quite evidently are not. One man works faithfully and has to sue the Mayor and Corporation to get his pay, and another does no work, does not even receive a recognition of the fact that he has any work to do, and his pay is as "punctual as lovers," &c.

A case in point has been making some stir at the City Hall, and the Councilmen have passed a resolution of inquiry into the alleged fact that the Comptroller has paid out more than $5,000 lately to six different men, whom Mayor Wood appointed to clerkships, without the shadow of law empowering him so to do. Two of these individuals are kept in the Mayor's Office,—one as his *Private Secretary*, the other has charge of the famous Complaint Book. The other four persons who receive big pay and have nothing to do, are those whom the Mayor *nominated* as Court Clerks last Winter, and who subsequently were *rejected* by the Board of Aldermen. These favorites of fortune are still receiving pay without rendering any service to the City. The Comptroller's report on this subject will be looked for with interest. What is the secret that so seduces Good Luck?

The Weather.

It was very, very hot yesterday. The thermometer was 90° in a cool place at 1 P. M., and 87° at 10½ P. M. Yet there was a fine breeze on the water, and those who crossed the ferry gave thanks for its great refreshment.

The July Heated Term.

A heated term commenced on Monday, July 9, and still continues. The maximum, minimum and degrees change each day, reckoning from midnight to midnight, were as follows:

		Max.	Min.	Chg.			Max.	Min.	Chg.
Monday,	9th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Saturday,	14th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday,	10th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sunday,	15th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday,	11th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monday,	16th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday,	12th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tuesday,	17th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday,	13th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wednesday,	18th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This heated term commenced with a sudden rise of the water of Lake Erie, in Buffalo Harbor, which attained the elevation of about four feet, and then gradually subsided.

Thunder-storms have been abundant during this heated term—several persons have been killed by lightning, and many buildings have been struck. Last night the lightning was abundant and very vivid to the West, N. W., N. and N. E.

Persons should avoid exposure to the sun's rays during the intense heat, and poor animals should not be forgotten while the heat is so fervid as at present.

E. Meriam.

Brooklyn Heights, Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—NO POISON!—RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the natural antidote to Malaria, which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and Ague sufferers will please notice that it is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the market which does not contain arsenic, quinine, strychnine, or other poisonous drugs; and to prove this the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

New-York, June [illegible], 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure," or "Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. 129 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS, FEVER AND AGUE.

No. 11.

Bethlehem, Pa., May 2, 1855.

C. D. Deshler—*Dear Sir:* Your Pills are becoming more known, and prove to be a certain cure for the Ague, which is prevailing along the river among the laborers on the Railroad. Respectfully, SIMON RAW.

Again: April [illegible], 1855.

C. D. Deshler—*Dear Sir:* Having used one box of your Pills, and derived great benefit from it, I inclose two dollars, for which I want two boxes.

LEMUEL H. COVERDALE.

Rural Dale, Muskingum Co., Ohio.

Sold at the Depot, No. 241 Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN. By R. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Boston; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES—ANOTHER VICTORY.

[illegible]

DEAR SIR: [illegible] I am sorry to inform you that my store, with the whole of the contents, furniture, [illegible], was destroyed by fire last night. [illegible] I bought one of Herring's Safes [illegible] I had a large amount of valuable papers in it, which, had I lost, would have [illegible]. You will please send me another safe directly, [illegible] wish to have a perfectly fire-proof safe.

I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully, J. W. [illegible]

The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THIS IS A FAST age, and, determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable sewing machines, by adding fifty per cent. to their speed. A very great economy is thus effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, [illegible]. All the other recent great improvements are retained, and perfected in these new machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated, that SINGER'S Sewing Machines, at the moderate prices asked, are more economical to the user than any of the inferior machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory references can be given to those who are using our machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION.—SILKS! SILKS!! AT COLUMBIAN Hall, will be offered this week:

10,000 yards of Plaid and Striped Silks, at [illegible].
5,000 yards Satin Striped Silks, at [illegible].
5,000 yards Satin Plaid Silks, at [illegible].
15,000 yards Black Gros de Rhine, at [illegible].

Closing out the entire stock of Summer goods, they offer great bargains in Bareges, Jaconets and Lawns.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE.—ARCHITECTS SAY THAT in erecting a church or cathedral, a fastidious taste will counterbalance all other blemishes, and upon the same principle a skillful costumer bestows the most care in selecting an artistic hat. Of course the reader takes the hint, so it is only necessary to add that KNOX, the hatter, is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway.

TO SODA WATER DRINKERS.—NO MORE MARBLE DUST OR WHITING.—The best soda water in the City is now prepared by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, by a new process, from pure bicarbonate of soda, which makes a much more delicious and wholesome water than can be made from whiting. Our apparatus is of pure block tin, and our syrups of the richest flavors.

NEW DRUG STORE—LABELED IN ENGLISH.—A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, first block above the Irving House, invite the public to see a first class drug store, with the bottles, drawers, &c., labeled in plain English. A large and full stock of pure medicines, and the best fancy articles always on hand. Soda water from block tin pipes.

REAL SARSAPARILLA SYRUP, (NOT MOLASSES.)—No Syrup is so refreshing or so wholesome as the pure Sarsaparilla properly prepared with refined sugar. We invite the public to try it with our pure Iced Soda Water, at the new Drug Store, No. 295 Broadway, first block above Stewart's. A. CUSHMAN & CO.

M. WILSON, GILSEY BUILDING.—CITY AND country merchants desirous of purchasing shirts, collars and stocks, should avail themselves of the first pick from one of the largest and most choice stock of goods in the City. M. WILSON, corner Cortlandt-st. and Broadway. Gilsey Building, [illegible] basement.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARGEST stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, (under Howard Hotel.) CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

DE JONGH'S CELEBRATED DARK BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Recommended by the first physicians in Europe. [illegible] cents per bottle, at A. CUSHMAN & CO.'s new Drug Store, No. 295 Broadway.

E. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try him. Store Nos. 19 and 21 Frankfort-st.

[illegible]

We [illegible] Henry M. Tucker had been arrested on a charge of blowing up the [illegible] on Smith-street, on the night of [illegible]. The examination was held [illegible] on Tuesday, before Justice [illegible]. [illegible] appeared for the Government, [illegible] Hazard and G. A. Updike, [illegible] for the respondent. The examination took place [illegible] Hall, and the Hall was crowded with spectators during most of the day.

The first witness examined was *Daniel Buffington*, who testified that he lived in the chamber of John Tucker's dwelling-house. His wife awoke him on the night of the 13th, and asked him what caused the bed to shake so. He had noticed nothing, but got up, and tried to light a lamp. His wife lighted one, and then looked out of the window, remarking that she thought she heard some one about the house. She saw no one, but left the window open, only closing the blinds. This was at 11½ o'clock. Mr. B. retired again and went to sleep. In the night, he was again awoke, and thought the bed was sinking under him. He tried to get up, but felt paralyzed as though under the influence of nightmare. However, he succeeded in getting out, with much effort, and in getting his [illegible]. He saw fire in the room beneath him; went down the back stairs, and found rubbish [illegible] back door; cleared it away and [illegible] men walking to and fro, but did not know them. Joseph Buffington handed him a bucket and he brought two buckets full of water; three or four buckets full put the fire out; then went up stairs and dressed himself; when he went down, saw Henry Tucker; Henry told him he heard the report and came up; told Henry he got there quick; Henry replied, not quicker than others; which was true. Thinks Henry takes his meals there, but lodges in his own [illegible] 50 rods distant; frequently saw Henry about the premises; he kept his horse in his father's stable. Mr. John Tucker has a room in the basement of his house, in which he transacts official business.

Ann Maria, wife of Alfred Buffington, testified that on the afternoon of the 13th she saw Henry Tucker go out of his father's gate and return with a pitcher; frequently saw him go in and out; noticed nothing unusual on this occasion.

Celia Morrison, hired girl of Mrs. Buffington, went into Mr. Tucker's of an errand on the evening of the 13th; saw Henry Tucker and his father sitting down; did not hear either of them speak; the hired girl of Mr. Tucker, who is sister to witness, went from the room in the basement, where the Messrs. Tucker were, into the cellar, to get some [illegible], when Henry followed and looked after her; asked her sister what he did it for, but did not get any answer; saw nothing more; slept there that night with her sister; was awoke in the night, and heard the girls screaming down stairs; was in Mr. Tucker's in the afternoon, and saw Henry about the kitchen door; I was in the kitchen.

Alfred S. Buffington, residing in the next house to John Tucker's, was awakened by the explosion, and heard rattling of glass and screaming; supposed it was men and women in the streets; my wife got up, and saw Mr. Tucker's house on fire; I got up and dressed myself; the screaming continued; went into Mr. Tucker's house; found him supported by several men; his nose was bleeding, and he seemed bewildered; he did not seem to know that he was undressed; they dressed him, and I went with him to Mr. Winsor's, across the street; when I came back, saw Henry amidst the ruins; but he seemed to feel so bad that witness did not speak to him.

Mary R. Buffington, (wife of Daniel,) testified: That she lived in the house with John Tucker; about 8 o'clock, John Tucker and his daughter left the house in a carriage, and were gone about two hours; while he was gone, saw Henry come into the gate and go into the basement; do not know whether any one else came in in the afternoon.

The witness described the shaking and sinking of her bed in the night in nearly the same words as her husband. She went down stairs, and was the first to reach Mr. Tucker's room; found Mr. Tucker bewildered and crying for water; tried to pull up the carpet, and while doing so, somebody put out the fire with a bucket or two of water; then went out, and into Alfred Buffington's house; did not see Henry Tucker at that time; about an hour afterwards, he came into my kitchen to see, he said, how we had fared; I showed him our bed-room, and said, "There is the bed we crawled out of;" he looked and said, "O, the devil," and walked down; he was calm; I think he came up to see how far he had succeeded, and made this exclamation when he found so little had been done; he is generally reserved, and absent when he speaks.

Francis Nowell came up, after the explosion, and was there when Henry came up; he said, "This is a damned pretty look;" witness answered; "it is so;" he had on coat, hat and pants.

George A. Billings examined the premises the next day after the catastrophe; he found a hole through the floor under the bed where Mr. Tucker slept, and a small lead pipe that probably extended from the keg of powder to a window in the basement. He found, also, pieces of the keg—one whole stave and several broken ones; also, the heading. On the heading was the outline of a label, which had been pasted on and torn off. The place was lighter than the rest. Witness exhibited a piece of thin yellow paper, which, he said, was just the size of the mark on the heading. It was the card of a Boston powder dealer.

Mr. Weeden now moved, on the ground of the absence of important witnesses, that the examination be postponed one week. Messrs. Hazard and Updike opposed the motion, and asked that the examination might proceed to-morrow or next day.

The motion prevailed, and the case was adjourned one week.

Burning of the Steamboat John Stevens—Loss of Life—Narrow Escape of the Pilot.

It is with no little regret that we announce the destruction of the steamboat *John Stevens* by fire at White Hall, and that three persons have perished in the flames. The *Stevens*, after making her customary trip on Monday, went as usual to White Hall, Bordentown, where she usually lay all night. She reached her berth about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, where the usual precautions were taken to prevent accident. Mr. Seville Chiquoin states that at 10½ o'clock he examined the boat and the condition of the boilers, and found all apparently safe. Mr. C. slept in a small room on the starboard side of the boat, near the wheelhouse. There was but one other man on board, a deck hand, and the weather being warm he slept upon a settee on the main deck.

Harriet Wright, the chambermaid, slept in the cabin. The first and second cooks, and the dishwasher, all colored females, occupied a small cabin below decks, in the extreme forward part of the boat.

About 12¼ o'clock yesterday morning, the man who was sleeping on deck awoke, and found himself completely enveloped in smoke. He sprang up, but was so much bewildered that for a while he did not know where he was. He immediately gave the alarm, and, after stumbling about for a time, succeeded in finding his way to the side, and succeeded in getting ashore by the stern line. He states that at this time the smoke was pouring from the boat in every direction, and "below decks" appeared to be completely in flames. He was somewhat injured internally by inhaling the hot air and smoke.

Mr. Chiquoin heard the cry uttered by the deck hand, and coming out of his room, he barely succeeded in saving his life by leaping overboard and swimming ashore. He had on nothing but his shirt when he left the burning boat. The chambermaid was aroused, and crept out of her cabin window on to the braces, which supported the guards, and she remained until she was rescued by some persons in a boat.

As soon as possible a boat was procured, and as the fire had not yet reached the small cabin where the three females were sleeping, it was hoped that they might be saved. The persons in the boat dashed in the windows and shouted at the top of their voices, but it is probable the poor creatures were already suffocated by the dense smoke, for no response was heard from them.

In a few moments from the discovery of the fire, the flames were raging from stem to stern with the utmost fury, lighting up the surrounding country, and creating much excitement among the persons who lived in the neighborhood. To prevent the fire from extending to the buildings belonging to the company ashore, the cables were cut, and the burning mass floated slowly off, and finally went ashore on a shoal near the Pennsylvania shore.

The hull of the *Stevens* being of iron, was of course not destroyed, but every particle of combustible material on board was burned. The wreck was boarded yesterday morning; since daylight, and search was made for the remains of the colored women, but no trace of their bodies could be found. Some melted silver was picked up among the ruins, and this, with bolts, spikes, the machinery and the hull, was all that was left of the *John Stevens*.

The name of the first cook was Mary Parker. She was about 30 years of age, and leaves a son. The second cook was named Hannah. She was a young woman. The dishwasher was about 50 years of age. She was employed on board by the name of "Aunty." We could not ascertain the proper names of the two females last named.

As near as we can ascertain, the *Stevens* was built at Hoboken in the year 1846. By many persons she had been regarded as the finest steamboat that ever floated on the waters of the Delaware. She was finished in an elegant manner, and besides being one of the most commodious, was certainly one of the fastest in these parts. Her cost is said to have been one hundred and ten thousand dollars. What insurance there may have been upon her, we do not know, but it is highly probable that it will nearly cover the loss.

Of the origin of the fire but little is known. Inasmuch as the pilot, Mr. Seville Chiquoin, who, by the way, has run the boat from the first, had passed through the boat after ten o'clock, found all safe and no indication of fire, it is probable that it was the work of an incendiary. Further developments, may, however, throw more light on this subject.

Captain Kneffer, who commanded the *Stevens*, resides at Bordentown, and was not on board at the time of the fire. The deck hand who first gave the alarm, was burnt about the face and hands, and it was feared he was injured internally.

The destruction of the *Stevens* will cause no interruption to the regular lines of the Company. The splendid steamboat *Richard Stockton* will take the place of the *Stevens*, and the *Trenton*, once the favorite boat on the Delaware, will run the trips of the *Stockton*. The reported loss of life is greatly to be deplored, and we trust that it may be shown to be incorrect, though we fear not.

The hull of the boat will be raised at once, and she will be rebuilt as soon as possible. The boilers are in a good condition, but the engine is much damaged.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have been informed that the bodies of the unfortunate women were [illegible] evening, floating on the river near Whitehall, a short distance above where the hull of the boat now lays. Their feet and legs were much burned and charred, but otherwise they were uninjured. The bodies were conveyed to Whitehall, where an inquest was held upon them by the Coroner of that District.—*Daily Pennsylvanian, Wednesday.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box. A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a cure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

Pineapple Striped and Plaid Dresses—Opened THURSDAY July 19. Ladies can, by calling immediately at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway, have an opportunity of selecting a very beautiful piece.

Also, may be seen at the same time, very many curious and really useful articles, which are very scarce and desirable—not to be found but in the one place in this City. Strangers are welcome to examine the above stock, which is very novel and varied.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Members whose annual dues expired June 1 are earnestly urged to pay the same to the Librarian, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, during the present month.
SAMUEL HOLMES, Chr. Com. Ways and Means.

Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 183 Broadway.

Good Chance to Commence Business.—TO HORSE-SHOERS.—The tools, &c., of a well established horse-shoeing and jobbing shop for sale, and shop to let, or a competent workman would be employed to take charge of the same. Apply at No. 77 West 22d-st., before 8 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

Billiards.—Ladies' and Boys' Billiard Tables—Bagatelle Tables—with a splendid stock of full sized rosewood and mahogany tables, for sale at the lowest prices at O'CONNOR & COLLENDER'S, No. 41 Ann-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,
SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

DRS. BLAIN AND LA MOUR, OCULISTS AND AURISTS, No. 732 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.
The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE	$100 to $150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT WATCHES FOR TRAINING HORSES	125 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 185
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	32
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	10
SILVER LEPINES	5

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	3 00 to 50 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS ... per set	2 00 to 20 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	2 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 45 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	5 00 to 50 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	2 50 to 25 00
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	1 50 to 10 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 6 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 5 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 350 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS ... per set	$5 00 to $9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS ... per set	12 00 to 15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS ... per set	15 00 to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS ... per set	15 00 to 25 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS ... per set	12 00 to 20 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st. (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

PLANING MACHINES.—NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Newark Machine Company are building an entirely new Rotary Wood Planing Machine, the advantages of which are simplicity of construction, occupying less room, requiring less power, and doing work superior to any other Planing Machine now in use. For particulars and facilities for seeing these Machines in operation, apply to
A. CONGER, Agent, No. 345 Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is fact, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $3. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 395 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 21 Tremont-row, Boston.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Phil.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

THE FREE ACADEMY PRIZE SPEAKING will take place on FRIDAY of this week at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. This is the contest for the prizes of the President of the Board of Education, for the best declamation.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Both new and second hand, for sale by the subscribers at reduced prices. S. C. HERRING & CO., Depot corner Water and Pine-st., New-York.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

ICE—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small respectable family. Good reference can be given. Apply at No. [illegible]-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days. Has no objections to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to do the light work of a small private family; is a good sewer, and fond of children. Brooklyn preferred. Apply at No. 133 Degraw-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, or No. 79 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American [illegible] nurse, or to take care of an invalid [illegible] understands cutting and fitting. Has the [illegible]. Apply at No. 7 [illegible]-st., for two or three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German girl, in a respectable American family, to take care of the children and to do plain chamber-work or housework. Address WILHELMINA, Times office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference given. Call at No. 232 Cherry-st., third floor, room No. 6, for two days.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASTER BUILDERS.—To a skillful builder, well versed in his business, and competent to superintend and erect good buildings, employment will be given; and to a builder having some capital, (building materials or cash) an interest in profitable building contracts will be given. Apply to C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 135 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new Map in the Boston and the Canadas, new plan of Sebastopol, new Map of the Sea of Azoff, Black and Baltic Seas, Crimea, small Map of Europe, showing Routes and Distances, Views, Army and Navy, Population, &c. Size of the Map 30 by 22 inches. Price 25 cents. This is the best work out for Agents. A. H. JOCELYN, No. 60 Fulton-st.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.—A young lady thoroughly qualified to teach Latin, French, Music, and the higher English branches, may hear of a pleasant situation in a family in Virginia, where the number of scholars is small and the salary liberal, by addressing immediately, JOHN A. MILLER, Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.

A SECURE ACTIVE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as [illegible] Chatham-st.

COOK WANTED—An experienced cook, with good City reference, may call at No. 3 Washington-st., on Thursday before 12 o'clock. She is to go to the country for the Summer, and return with the family to the City in the Autumn.

CUTTER WANTED—One who has a general knowledge of the business and would make himself generally useful in a Merchant Tailor's store. One that has had some experience in cutting boys' clothes preferred. Reference as to capability and character required. Call at BUNK & SMITH'S, No. 21 Barclay-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) from 12 to 2 o'clock, when an interview can be had.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Well acquainted with the hardware business, to go to Memphis, Tenn. Address Box No. 2,390 Post-Office, with reference.

A COOK AND WAITER GIRL—Want situations. Have good City reference. Apply at No. 306 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

AN ENGLISH LADY—Wishes a situation as waitress or to travel with a family to California. Can be seen at her last employer's place, No. 56 13th-st., corner of 5th-av.

DOMESTICS WANTED—At the Brooklyn Institute, No. 205 Fulton-st., under the approval of Mayor Hall. Plain sewing is provided for those waiting for situations to pay for board. On hand, two first-class cooks, six chamber and nursery girls, eight for general housework, all well recommended. Mr. ALLEN, Superintendent, F. BROWNE, General Agent.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade-st., at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No. 182 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—The best cooks, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, good girls for housework, &c., are to be found at PERRY'S AGENCY, No. 94 Duane-st., one door west of Broadway; 18 years established in the business. Ladies, give him a call. German and Protestant girls wanted.

CHRISTIAN HOME for female servants, on 28th-st. between 4th and Lexington avs. Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. A French nurse and seamstress waiting for an engagement.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board at a beautiful and healthy location, where there are no boarders nor children. It is within two hours' ride from the City. The best of references given and required. Address MUNSON, this Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—WISHING A GENTEEL AND PERMANENT HOME in a house owned by the occupant, having gas and bath, location central, west from Broadway, can have the choice of two rooms on the second and third floors. Price $4 50 per week, with partial board, or $2 without. Address Mrs. S., Times Office. References exchanged.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgements for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

GLOBE HOTEL.—This spacious building, one block from the City Hall, No. 202 William-st., has been thoroughly renovated, and under a new superintendence, prices are reduced to suit the times. Clean, airy, well ventilated rooms, 25 cents per day, or $1 50 per week.

MERCHANTS' DINING SALOON, No. 14 Dey-st., Where the "Maine Law" is strictly adhered to.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodion's, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $150 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co's World Renowned Melodions. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.
Pianos and Melodions to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At an immense sacrifice, a most excellent piano-forte splendid tone and touch, and fully warranted. Will be sold as above, and a second hand piano-forte taken in exchange, by A. WEBBER, No. 103 West Broadway, near White-st.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 745 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY—$500 REWARD.—The store of WEST & CALDWELL, No. 126 Maiden-lane, was entered last night and robbed of the following goods. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods, or in proportion for any part thereof:

About 30 pieces Changeable Florence Silk	16 inches wide
About 30 pieces Plain Florence Silk	16 inches wide
About 20 pieces Black Silk, redyed	16 inches wide
About 20 pieces Fancy colored plain Silk	15 inches wide
About 10 pieces Changeable Satin de Chine	24 to 20 wide
About 20 pieces Plaid China Silk	24 to 28 wide
About 20 to 30 lbs. Fancy Sewings, principally in 100 bunches	

The style of goods is particularly adapted to Cap and Fur Linings, for which they are kept on sale.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855. WEST & CALDWELL.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating five bonds of the City of New-Orleans for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1862, and numbered 86, 91, 93, 94 and 95. Said bonds were mailed at New-York for New-Orleans on the 10th and 21st of June, and have not been received. Payment has been stopped.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855. JACOB LITTLE & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF THOMAS HARRISON—The livery business of Harrison & Fleet is now offered for sale cheap, with the lease of the stables, Nos 19 and 21 Roosevelt st., consisting of horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c.; one of the best stands for the business in the City of New-York, and one of the best chances to go in the business. Apply on the premises to JONATHAN G. FLEET.

$6,000 WANTED—With a partner in a Wholesale business, which has been established eleven years; pays large profits and is situated in one of the best business streets in the City. Address MERCHANT, Times Office.

HARRISON'S HUNGARIAN POMATUM—For the beard, to give it a brilliant glossiness and deeper color. For the mustache to hold it in graceful curves; now that fashion has inaugurated the long beard and curved mustache, and that beauty admires the manly fashion, an invention was needed to add to its adornment. HARRISON has consummated that invention; it is now on his list of the American perfumes, and at wholesale by DAVIS, BYRNE & JOHNSON, No. 8 Liberty-st. At retail by E. LYONS, No. 426 Grand-st.
HARRISON'S PRESTON SALTS, a smelling bottle of great potency for the headache and nervous affections.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO TRAVELERS IN ITALY.
THE FIFTH EDITION OF MR. HILLARD'S
SIX MONTHS IN ITALY
IS NOW READY,
In one volume, 16mo, bound in form with Murray's Hand-Books. Price $1 50.

No work of a similar character has received more attention in the literary world for many years than this recent work of Mr. Hillard. Universal commendation followed its appearance from the press; and it has taken at once high rank among the useful books of our day. The first four editions were published in two volumes, but as this form for travelers in Italy was considered too cumbersome, the publishers now issue the whole work complete in one volume, at a moderate price.

From the New-York Albion.
Mr. Hillard has fairly carried us with him from the first page to the last. His book will become the guidebook to Italy.

From the New-York Times.
No work will be issued in America for a long time more delightful than these most valuable volumes.

From Harper's Magazine.
A record of travels which has not failed to take the highest classical rank.

From Murray's Handbook for Italy.
A very remarkable work entitled "Six Months in Italy," by Mr. Hillard, an American lawyer of great literary skill, has just appeared. Its perusal will well repay the reader, not only on the spot, but at home, before and after his return from his travels.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.
The trade supplied by EDWARD P. BUDD, 15 Ann-st.

The "Leader of the van!"
DOESTICKS.
Funny and grotesque volume, 12mo., cloth, gilt, elegantly illustrated, $1, is outstripping in sale all of the successful publications. When friend meets friend, each asks the other, "Have you read 'Doesticks?'" The journals of the country are teeming with complimentary notices of the book. The *Home Journal*, N. P. Willis, Esq., Editor, says:

Things so copied, so talked of, so pulled out of every pocket to be lent to you, so quoted and so relished and laughed over as "Doesticks'" writings, were never launched into print.

From the New-York Daily Times.
There is no small share of fun, wit and cleverness in this volume. We laughed with him when he wrote in the newspaper—we laugh with him now that he has garnered in his writings, enriched and illustrated by capital, humorous designs.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.
We cordially recommend this volume, not only as a successful *début* in a new field of literature, but as a quaint teacher of morality, a promoter of good works, and an improver of public taste.

From the Boston Post.
This book will "take," and is "bound to sell."

From the Boston Atlas.
Those who have not read the book will do well not to lose the present opportunity to enjoy its wit and humor.

From the New-York Express.
"Doesticks" is just the book for "a small tea party," now that respectable people must keep themselves in spirits without having recourse to the "original packages."
EDWARD LIVERMORE, Publisher, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.
Sample copies sent (post-paid) to any part of the Union on receipt of price.

"One of the most Remarkable Books of the Day."
CONE CUT CORNERS.
BY BENAULY.
450 pp., cloth, illustrated. Price $1 25.
From the St. Louis Republican.
"Cone Cut Corners" deserves a "puff," for it is one of the most remarkable books of the day. Who the author is we have no means of knowing; but he may safely challenge comparison with the very best writers of fiction, who enjoy the favor of the reading public. He is a powerful writer, elegant in his style, a graphic describer of men and things, a discriminating judge of character, natural in his dialogues, a genuine humorist, and sure to be welcomed by his thousands of readers, whenever he comes before the public again. He has not been as justly compared to Thackeray in his power of depicting character. That renowned painter of human nature lays on his shades of coloring with no greater delicate touch than the author of "Cone Cut." Some of the scenes in this volume will bear reading immediately after a perusal of some of the best of Dickens'. One is reminded by some of the chapters, of portions of that fascinating work, "Shady-Side." Humor and satire enliven many of its pages, and the whole may be read with unabated interest and delight from beginning to end. Captain Mayferge is a character drawn in broad lines, and well drawn, too; though in some of his drunken moments he is allowed to talk too much for our taste. But nobody can forget him. Miss Provey and the Deacon are also remarkably well drawn characters, and live as distinctly in the memory after reading, as any of the immortal ones of "Box." We predict for the volume a "run" not at all behind the "Lamplighter."
For sale by booksellers generally. Published by
jy17-6t MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, N. Y.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AND THE GERMANS.
In speaking of Mr. Beecher's new Book,
STAR PAPERS,
The New-York *Handels Zeitung* holds forth as follows:
Den wesentlichsten Theil verdankt das Buch einer früheren publication in einer New-Yorker Zeitschrift in einzelnen Aufsätzen, welche mit einem Stern unterzeichnet waren, und als "Star Articles" bekannt wurden. In einer reichen Sprache, geeignet zur Belehrung, giebt der Autor Briefe von England und Frankreich, welche Länder er mit [illegible] J. mit seiner Gattin, der gefeierten Verfasserin von "Uncle Tom's Cabin," bereiste; ferner unter der Abtheilung "Experiences of Nature" eine Reihe der gediegensten Aufsätze, deren Werth auch die erbittertsten Gegner des Herrn Beecher nicht in Abrede zu stellen wagen. Hier machte das Werk in wahren Sinne des Worts Furore und verdient die Beachtung des Englischlesenden fremden Publikums in hohem Grade."
Those who wish a translation of the above will please call at J. C. DERBY'S Bookstore, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
STAR PAPERS in a beautifully executed 12mo. volume, and may be had of any Bookseller or News Agent for $1 25.

BE READY FOR THIS.
21 YEARS A SLAVE—17 YEARS A FREEMAN.
TO BE ISSUED EARLY IN AUGUST.
MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM.
BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
450 pages 12mo. Steel Portrait, and two Antithetic Illustrations, exhibiting Freedom and Slavery in contrast. Price $1 25.
MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM exhibits the fine genius, and the rapidly developing powers *of its author. It is as original and peculiar as a speaker, he is equally so as a writer.* We have the fullest confidence, therefore, that this work, the result of his riper experience and of his more mature judgment, will challenge not only the admiration of all the friends of Freedom, for its spirited and irresistible Anti-Slavery facts and arguments, but of scholars, for the directness, condensation and affluence of its style, and of the general reader, also, for the graphic interest of the story of his checkered and eventful life.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

NOW READY.
"Peace, sit you down,
And let me wring your heart; for so I shall."—*Hamlet.*
RICHARD HILDRETH'S GREAT WORK.
ARCHY MOORE, THE WHITE SLAVE;
OR,
MEMOIRS OF A FUGITIVE.
BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ.
With a new Introduction, written for this edition. Eight Illustrations, 420 pages. Price $1 25.
L. Maria Child says of Archy Moore, "It is a wonderful book. People of the dullest minds and widest sympathies, are thrilled by it, as if their benumbed fingers had touched an electric chain."
For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail pre paid on receipt of price.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

BOOKS FOR THE SUMMER.
ARE YOU GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
OR
DO YOU REMAIN IN TOWN?
The following new and popular Books are well adapted to either City or Country reading:

Henry Ward Beecher's Star Papers, 12mo	$1 25
Hammond's Country Margins and Summer Rambles	1 00
Hammond's Hills, Lakes and Forest Streams	1 00
My Confession: the Story of a Woman's Life	75
Mr. Roe's Long Look Ahead	1 25
Miss Chesebro's Susan, or Fisherman's Daughter	1 25
Bell Smith Abroad, illustrated	1 25
The Old Inn, or Traveler's Entertainment	1 00
Hewitt's Doll, from the Diary of a Pencillier	1 00
Mr. Wilcof's My Courtship and its Consequences	1 25
The Newsboy. By Mrs. Oakes Smith	1 25
Jack Downing's Way Down East	1 00

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No 119 Nassau-st.,
And for sale by all booksellers and news agents.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

TWENTY-FOURTH THOUSAND JUST READY.
YOUATT ON THE HORSE.
Their structure and diseases, with the remedies. Also practical rules for buyers, breeders, breakers, smiths, &c. Notes by Spooner. An account of the breeds in the United States by H. S. Randall, with 60 illustrations. Large 12mo. Price $1 25.
The astonishing sale which this improved edition of YOUATT'S GREAT WORK has had attests its value to horse owners. If they would
BUY THE BEST BOOK ON THE HORSE
they will get this. Can be had at any bookstore. Single copies sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

MILLIONS OF BOYS AND GIRLS
WOULD LIKE TO KNOW
WHAT BECAME OF THE SWISS FAMILY.
And to gratify them we have just published the
CONCLUSION TO THE SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON.
In one volume, 327 pages, 16mo. Price 63 cents.
Also the SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON AND CONCLUSION, in one Vol. complete, 684 pages, 16mo illustrated. Price $1 25. This book is a greater favorite with the little folks
THAN EVER ROBINSON CRUSOE.
For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail pre paid on receipt of price.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

HERBERT, THE PRIDE OF THE MESS;
A TALE OF THE CRIMEA.
Price 50 cents.
From the N. Y. Dispatch.
An interesting, stirring tale
From the N. Y. Express.
The only good "Life on the Ocean Wave" we have read for an age.
From the N. Y. Daily Times
The best Sea Story since Maryatt's exit, full of life and adventure, with a broad dash of fun, and a sufficient infusion of love.
Copies mailed free on receipt of price.
F. BRADY, No. 13 Ann-st.

MANOLIA; OR, THE FATE OF TALLULAH.
This is the title of a modest, unpretending volume, written by a Georgia Huntsman, that has just fallen under our notice.
Its avowed purpose, as stated in the preface, is the eliciting of thoughts on various topics connected with education and politics. This book is in the form of a romance, but the novel serves only as the basis for introducing various disquisitions on the afore-named important subjects.
We think the book is admirably fitted for the work designed, and commend it to our readers.
Published by McKINNE, Augusta, Ga.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.
THE YOUNG WOMAN'S BOOK OF HEALTH.
BY DR. WILLIAM A. ALCOTT,
Author of "The House I Live in," "Young Housekeeper," "Teacher of Health," "Young Mother," "Young Man's Guide," "Young Woman's Guide," "Gift Book to Young Men," "Gift Book to Young Ladies," etc., etc.
One Volume, 311 pages, 12mo. Price 75 cents.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE READERS
OF THE
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
FOR THE PRESENT WEEK
have an exciting treat before them. The Orange, N. J., elopement case exposes some astounding facts, and so does the article upon Official Corruption. The Fire Marshal's Report, the article upon Cruelty in the Army and Navy, and that upon Moral Epidemics, are well worth perusal. Look out, too, for the continuation of the clever Irish story.
ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents, No. 103 Nassau-st.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

THE OLD FARM-HOUSE.
A beautiful story, by Mrs. CAROLINE H. BUTLER LAING, is now ready and for sale by all booksellers.
CHARLES H. DAVIS, Publisher, Philadelphia.

NEW PIANO MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED—RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT Music for July, 1855, consisting of five pieces, elegantly gotten up from engraved plates. Poetry by the young ladies, music by J. C. Cook. Price for the whole set only 25 cents, being one of the cheapest collections ever published. Mailed free of postage. COOK & BROTHER, No 343 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

BROOKS' NEW PATENT GLACE SPOOL COTTON, FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING. —This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freedom from knotting and kinking. It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners, upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 200, 300 and 600 yard spools, white, black, all colors, assorted from No. 8 up to No. 100. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine dépôt, No. 343 Broadway.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS!
JOHN L. SMITH,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 294 and 296 Broadway.
Solicits the attention of dealers to a new style of exceedingly light and neat
SILK UMBRELLA
of all sizes and colors, particularly adapted to the sun, with Ivory, Wood and Steel Handles.

RECEIVED BY THE PACIFIC—FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES, and SILK FLOUNCED ROBES, the most elegant goods imported this Season. Also a case of SUMMER SILKS at 75 cents per yard. Will be opened on MONDAY, July 16. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 2½ hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 32 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 300 fruit and ornamental trees, with 20 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS B. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 163 West 24th-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Country-seat (large house and two acres, suitable for hotel or private residence,) about 12 miles from New-York, across the head of Little Neck Bay, with near a thousand feet of shore—the sweetest place outside of heaven. More land can be had. Stocks, mortgages or lots will be taken to the amount of $3,000 to $10,000. Address J. P. KENYON, Flushing Post-Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GROCERIES.—A three story brick house, with marble basement. Has all the modern improvements, gas and water arrangements, &c., &c. Situated in Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. SAM. EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 75 miles north of New-York, near the Harlem Railroad at South Dover Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years; is the most desirable quarry in the States for building purposes; is not to be surpassed for brilliancy and purity of whiteness; is easily worked and easy of access; not troubled with water, &c. Is situated on and adjoining a farm of about 200 acres of land, that is well adapted for both pasturing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the county, and will be sold with said quarry, if desired. Also to be sold with said quarry, about 12 acres of land, on which there are three good dwelling houses, barn, mechanic shops, a fine orchard of grafted fruit, and a never-failing water power, on which there is a grist mill in good repair, a mill for sawing marble, built the past season on the most improved plans and in the most substantial manner, with six gangs of saws. Also, a large quantity of marble in the rough and sawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
E. A. PRESTON.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two excellent farms in New-Jersey, three miles railroad and County-town. Also, four thousand acres good farming land, from $1 to $6 per acre, including three good lumber establishments, with saw and lath mills, all in perfect order. All the above in four and six hours ride of City. Apply to H. WESTBROOK, at Savery's Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of ninety acres, in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, *in a good state of cultivation, handsomely* situated for two farms, within one hour's ride by railroad or steamboat to and from New-York City. Terms easy. For *further particulars inquire or address* E. W. TUCKER, Elizabethtown, N. J.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 86 Nassau-st.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Consisting of 23 acres on the Sprain River road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, at Hastings; on which is a fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 7 to 10 acres of heavy timber, mill and right of stream, will be sold at a bargain, on application to THEODORE MALLORY, at the Bank, corner of 8th-av. and Waverley-place.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—2 Lots, $25 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 24 miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to C. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A furnished or partly furnished house in a good neighborhood, above 8th-st., for a small family without children. Possession by 1st of August or sooner, and until 1st of May or longer. Address FAMILY, at this office, with full particulars as to price, furniture, &c.

VAULT IN GREENWOOD WANTED.—A side-hill preferred. Any one wishing to dispose of such a vault may find a purchaser by dropping a line to Box No. 1,770, New-York Post Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—A two-story dwelling-house, very pleasantly located on Van Buren-st., corner of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, having been recently painted throughout, at a low rent. Immediate possession. Inquire of W. J. MUNN, Mechanics' Bank, corner William-st. and Exchange-place, New-York.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling house, No. 207 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent, $650 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. T. CURTIS, No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—The pleasantly situated house, with garden, &c., corner 80th-st. and 1st-av., near the railroad, with immediate possession, &c. Apply at No. 182 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE TO LET.—A small three-story and basement brick house, No. 72 West 33d-st., near 6th-av. Croton water in the house. Inquire of W. RAYNOR, corner of Broadway and 35th-st.

HOUSE TO LEASE.—A three story brick house—two large workshops, and three lots of ground, cor. of Lexington-av. and 56th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, 27 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 2[illegible] Washington-st., N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—EXTENSIVE FACTORY ACCOMMODATIONS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—At the stone and marble works, foot of 51st-st., N. R., adapted to any large heavy business. Also, superior rooms, with or without power, for purposes less extensive. H. PECK, No. 22 Trinity Building, FRED'K S. STRONG, on premises.

FACTORY TO LEASE OR RENT—With steam engine and boilers, at Newark, New-Jersey. Inquire at the Washington Spring Factory, or Factory, near Quarry-st., or of JOSIAH S. LEVERETT, 29 Cliff-st., N. Y.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—No. 13[illegible] 6th-av., corner of Amos-st. The basement is large, with good entrance on 6th-av. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

STABLE TO LET—No. 258 9th-st., recently fitted up for four horses. It has two rooms conveniently arranged for a dwelling, having separate entrance, and supplied with Croton water, water closet, &c. The whole offers superior accommodations as a private stable. Apply to LATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 32 Beekman-st.

SECOND STORY TO LET—Of house No. 19 Bethune-st., containing four rooms, with gas and water complete. Is a quiet, genteel neighborhood, and convenient by railroad or stage route.

265 BOWERY—TO LET OR LEASE—To Carpet, Cabinet, or Upholsterers, &c. The first and second stories, having a glass front. To a party wishing a branch store, this is a desirable location for the above business. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No. 183 Thompson-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of 24th-st. and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 26th-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Cliff-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS—No. 806 Broadway.—A GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT will most positively be given THIS (Thursday) EVENING, (postponed from Friday last,) when the following eminent artists will appear:

CARLOTTA POZZONI,	MR. GEORGE HARRISON,
MAD. LOVARNEY,	MR. ALLAN IRVING,
MISS HAWLEY,	MR. THOS WHITE,
MR. A. SEDGWICK,	MR. ALWYN [illegible]

Conductor and Pianist.... MR. H. C. WATSON [illegible]
Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.
NOTICE.—All tickets issued 13th admitted this evening.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE RACHEL
will make her first appearance
ON THE DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
at the
METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
New-York.
General Office, No. 49 Wall-st., room No. 2[illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture to commence at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 precisely. Great success of Mr. BURTON.
This evening in two of his most admired characters. THURSDAY EVENING, July 19, 1855.
POOR PILLICODDY.
John Peter Pillicoddy .... Mr. Burton
Sarah Blunt .... Mrs. [illegible]
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Aminadab Sleek .... Mr. Burton
Capt. Murphy Maguire .... Mr. [illegible]
Friday—The Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company.
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Tickets .... [illegible]
Private Boxes .... [illegible]
Orchestra Seats .... One Dollar
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—On MONDAY EVENING, July 23, 1855, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL offered to
DONNA VALERY GOMEZ
Prima Donna Assoluta,
from the Royal Opera, Madrid; Carlo Felice, Venice; La Fenice, Genova, Royal Theatre, Brussels, &c., &c., and recently from Castle Garden, New-York, where she introduced the new Opera "Louisa Miller," of Verdi, with great success.
Donna Valery Gomez, on this grand occasion, will be assisted by Signorina Vestvali, the well known and distinguished contralto, and by many others—the most distinguished stars of New-York—who have kindly volunteered their services on this grand occasion.
Sale of tickets will commence on the 18th July, at 9 A. M., at WM. HALL & SON'S, and others.
Admission only $1. No extra charge for reserved seats, which must be procured in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Musical Festival to commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. No postponement on account of weather.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, July 19, will be presented the Drama, in two parts entitled
IRELAND AS IT IS.
Ragged Pat........ Mr. Barney Williams
Judy O'Flaherty........ Mrs. Barney Williams
After which,
CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.
To conclude with the Comedietta of
PAT'S FROLICS.

BARNUM'S GALLERY OF AMERICAN BEAUTY.—$5,000 IN PREMIUMS TO THE HANDSOMEST LADIES.—The subscriber will give premiums of $1,000, $500, $250, $150, six of $100, ninety of $50 and one hundred of $10, to the handsomest ladies in America, of over sixteen years, married or single. To determine this, he asks the loan for a few months of photographs or daguerreotypes of beautiful women from all parts of the United States and Canada, with or without the names. These likenesses will be placed in the American Museum on the 15th of October next, and the public will decide by ballot who are entitled to the premiums. The likenesses which are first received, will secure the most favorable places for light, &c. The ten portraits that receive the highest premiums will be engraved in the French "World's Book of Beauty." Circulars, giving full particulars, (which it is absolutely necessary that every competitor should understand,) may be obtained at the American Museum, New-York.
P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated WHITE SO ORIGINAL [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, THURSDAY, July 19. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Overtures, Minstrelsy, &c. After which the diverting piece of THE MUSICAL CHOWDER OF TATERS. Evening at 8 o'clock, dance. Positively to conclude with the original drollery of THE DARKEY'S PROMENADE. THE BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the MAMMOTH GIANTESS, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the times. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet; its diameter 30 feet, or near 100 in circumference. The Paintings, Statuary, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

PARHAM'S CONCERT ROOMS—No. 663 Broadway.—A Grand Concert every evening this week by the ALLEGHANIANS. Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

J. R. SMITH'S TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The most interesting Exhibition in New-York, showing 150 views, 20 feet high, the principal objects of interest in Europe, at the Chinese Rooms, No. 539 Broadway. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—M. P. LORD having leased for a term of years this well known and popular Hotel, informs the public that it will be reopened for the reception of company on the 1st of July next. The house is in all respects admirably calculated to afford a comfortable Summer residence for families or single boarders. The rooms are spacious and commodious, and all supplied with entire new furniture, and the grounds connected with the premises ample and well shaded. The unsurpassed beauty and salubrity of the village, and its immediate vicinity, combined with its facilities of communication with the principal Northern cities, render it a most desirable place for Summer resort. While soliciting a share of the public patronage, I beg leave to proffer the assurance that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the comfort and pleasure of my guests.
GREAT BARRINGTON, June 20, 1855. M. P. LORD.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes dépôt, in connection with the mail trains of cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the dépôt, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 25 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. His house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.
References—E. Harriott, No. 466 Broadway; Titsworth & Dunn, No. 23 Dey-st.

MANSION HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J.—Pleasantly situated on Raritan Bay, is now open for the reception of boarders, and offers superior facilities for bathing, fishing, sailing, &c. Splendid steamers, Keyport and Eagle, leave foot of Murray-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave Keyport at 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
EDMUND DuBOOT, Proprietor.

SUMMER RETREAT.—The Medhurst Farm, at Centreport, near Northport, L. I. A few gentlemen, or families can be accommodated with superior country board for the Summer, at this delightful and healthy place. Excellent bathing, shooting and fishing. For particulars apply to Mr. ANDREW EADIE, No. 117 Fulton-st., N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.
THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.
The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repair—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.
They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:
JOHN BRODIE, No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 229 Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 253 Greene-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.
Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depôt of the Company, No. 380 West 12th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.
JAS. F. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The Rats and the Mice they make such a strife,
I cannot enjoy a moment of life;
While Bedbugs and Fleas and Cockroaches black,
Issue by hundreds from hole and from crack,
Villainous Musquitoes their night watch keeping,
Their billing and cooing prevent one from sleeping.
E. LYON OF BROADWAY, NO. 424,
Has the means to prevent them from troubling you more.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being [illegible] and perfectly free from gum. It works freely and perfectly [illegible] on machinery, and will burn equally [illegible]. It has been in use [illegible] for the past eight years, and is a [illegible]. Sold [illegible] or may be returned at the expense of Coburn's only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

Shipwreck of the [illegible] Schooner Emma—Letter from One of the Members of the Expedition.

From the [illegible] of the Evening Post.

GRAND TURK, TURK'S ISLANDS, W. I., June 27, 1855.

It was three weeks ago yesterday evening, when Col. KINNEY, with eighteen other passengers, set sail in the *Emma*, a fast sailing schooner of about 120 tons, under command of Capt. S. L. [illegible], from New-York for Kingston, Jamaica, and for San Juan de Nicaragua. Finding that the prosecutions to which he had been subjected at the hands of interested parties, would only cease with the breaking up of his projected expedition to Nicaragua, he determined to forego his desire for a fair trial in the United States Courts, and accordingly chartered and provisioned the *Emma*, in the expectation of reaching San Juan before the end of June. You will see by the date of my letter, that in his hope we have been disappointed, and your readers will possibly be interested to know the reason.

Our companions on the voyage were mostly young, unmarried men, mechanics and merchants, with a sprinkling of Western frontiersmen, who had been more inured than the rest to the hardships of out-of-door life. Altogether they were a very fair collection of emigrants, and not at all likely to bring discredit upon the Colonel's enterprise. I presume, however, that you will be more anxious to know the events of our voyage and causes of our being brought to the harbor of Grand Turk, than to have a description of our passengers, and therefore postpone it to another time.

We left New-York with a southwest wind, which continued, with rather rough weather, till the 14th inst., when we were off Bermuda. The wind then hauled to E. S. E., being the trade winds of the "Horse Latitudes," (so called from the necessity, to which sailors of the islands thereabout are frequently exposed, of throwing their cargoes of horses overboard,) blowing in that direction till the 19th, when, at 3 o'clock P. M., we saw land ahead, bearing southwesterly, which proved to be the north part of the Caycos Islands, a group of three, forming the east side of Turk's Island Passage.

Through this passage, which is considered by navigators a very safe one, the captain should have run his vessel; but, in consequence of losing his reckoning, he took another direction, steering westerly before the wind down the island towards the Caycos Passage, which is lined for forty or fifty miles with dangerous reefs, extending a long distance from shore. At 4 o'clock P. M., we were startled by a shout of "Breakers ahead!" and sure enough, on looking over the bows, we found ourselves within half a cable's length of the breakers of St. Philip's reef, and sailing at the rate of six knots an hour directly upon it. The captain was in the cabin writing down the observations which the mate was taking with his quadrant, and there we were, with the green shallow waters revealing the coral rocks beneath, and the breakers whitening and roaring almost under our bows. But a short distance ahead lay an anchor, probably left by some wrecked vessel, protruding from the foaming waves upon the reef. Fortunately, however, the exertions of the passengers under the command of Captain SWIFT, we were saved from running aground, but the vessel made a most narrow escape.

Heartily thankful for the rescue, we once more steered off down the coast, the sky being clear, the weather fine, and the blue hills of the Caycos in full sight. There was, nevertheless, a general feeling of uneasiness among the passengers, until about a quarter before 11 o'clock, when we were roused from our berths by a tremendous jolting and crunching against the keel that told the whole story. It was a moment of intense excitement.

We had struck the same reef on which the vessel had run in the afternoon, some forty miles to the westward, and with sails all spread, were going right ahead on the crest of the reefs. In vain the captain shouted "Hard up the wheel," and gave orders to haul in the main tack. It was too late. The crew and passengers tugged and pushed at the main boom with the energy of desperation, but the schooner still went on jumping and thumping over the hard reef in a manner that left us no other resource than to haul down the sails, which was done almost instantly.

Amidst all, the Colonel preserved his self-composure; and proceeded at once to secure a supply of provisions for the boat. Some came to him with proposals to sail in the boat in search of land, and to return with a report of their success. "No," said the Colonel, "There is not the least danger of the ship's going to pieces before morning; the tide is ebbing and the land is not far off. The first man who attempts to escape by the boat shall be shot." This explicit declaration put a stop to any further agitation of the project, though there were quite a number who still thought that their time for this world was up. In truth, there seemed some reason for fear, as every lurch of the vessel grated along her keel, and shook her timbers from stem to stern. The hold also began to bilge, and as the schooner careened, her mainmast strained as if it would go over.

At last it was determined to drop our anchor astern, thereby lessening the shock which the schooner received from rocking on the reef, which, as it was, came very near staving in her hull. This occupied something near two hours, the key of the anchor being out of order, and no chain having been provided to attach it to the boat, so that we were compelled to fasten it by a two-and-a-quarter inch rope, which, in case of any unusual strain, would have snapped like so much twine. After this was done nothing remained but to wait in quiet till morning, and most of us lay down on deck, either sleeping or counting the hours as they slowly passed. The moon had now gone down, but the captain declared that he still discerned land lying some three miles off—or at least what looked very much like it—beyond the reef.

During the wrecking it was rather singular to observe the different ways in which the men behaved themselves. Some divested themselves of their coats and boots; some filled their pockets with sea biscuit, and had bottles of fresh water concealed under their coats. In the absence of any more serious apprehensions, my principal concern was to collect my books, which were lying around loose, so that they might not get a drenching in the sea water which occasionally swashed over the deck.

The only one who seemed to have no care at all on his mind, was little DANIEL WEBSTER, who whistled and sang as if he was in his element, to the great horror of one of the more sober-minded, who recommended him to confine himself to saying his prayers and other exercises appropriate to so solemn an occasion. This conduct, however, was entirely consistent with his behavior throughout the voyage, for DAN had acquired from his boating excursions in Marshfield Harbor the experience and freedom from fear of an old salt. Even in the afternoon previous, as we were running direct upon St. Philip's Keys, he was sitting high up on the cross-trees, coolly surveying the danger, when, had we struck the rock, he might have been pitched fifty feet into the water.

About 4 o'clock a faint light illumined the horizon, and all hands gathered upon the windward side to watch the signs of land. The ugly grating and thumping still continued among the coral rocks, which were plainly visible at a depth of three or four feet under the bows. The vessel now lay upon her side, and it was clear that nothing could get her off the reef until her cargo should be carried ashore. The life-boat was accordingly lowered with a view of ascertaining the nearest place of landing, and the mate and three sailors who were in it tugged at the oar, using their best efforts to row her over the breakers into the smooth water which lay a few rods beyond, and at last pronounced the attempt out of the question.

The Colonel then stepped in and declared they must try again; and again they were baffled. But he was not to be put off in this manner. Standing at the bows, towering a head above us all, and with the energy of an old Roman written on his weather-beaten visage, he threw off his coat, and letting himself down by a rope into the dashing waves, which nearly reached his breast, he waded out to the boat, and fairly pushed it over the breakers into a safe harbor, whence it carried a store of provisions and little DAN WEBSTER to the shore about three miles off. The Colonel then ordered timbers to be thrown overboard, and with the aid of Capt. SWIFT and others of the passengers who followed, among whom Mr. WEST, of Washington, and Mr. WESTBROOK, were distinguished, proceeded to form a raft and take on board the ship stores, of which a large supply was on board.

Meanwhile, little Dan, who, by the way, is only fifteen years old, being left on shore, in order to guard the provisions which had been left there from the negroes, the boat returned and was busily employed all day in carrying barrels, boxes and luggage generally to the land, which proved to be the Northwest Caycos Island, commonly called by the fifty or sixty half-starved colored people who inhabit it, Blue Caycos, from the appearance of the hills on its northern coast.

By nightfall almost everything had been taken off either by our men or by the wreckers, three of whom boarded us almost at the same time, and commenced stripping the rigging and sails in good earnest, as if by a sort of divine right. They were off from Turk's Islands, whither they proposed to take their plunder, a little more unceremoniously than the captain and Colonel KINNEY were disposed to allow.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the last boat load of passengers, among whom was the Colonel, left the schooner, and it was with no little pain that we viewed the beautiful craft lying on her side among the rocks, the helpless victim of the winds and waves, or our no less merciless assailants, the wreckers. To the Colonel especially, who had struggled against every conceivable embarrassment, and had expended over fifty thousand dollars in hard money to promote his darling undertaking, the wreck was distressing indeed.

Nevertheless, though after passing a sleepless night, he had worked in the water all day, and had seriously injured himself by lifting heavy articles and timber from the vessel to the boat, his courage and resolution never failing him an instant. He has never quailed before any obstacles heretofore, and, even now, while so sick that he can with difficulty move about, he works with the dispatch and energy of ten ordinary men in full health, to forward his great design. His conduct during and subsequent to the wreck has only served to increase the confidence of his men in his abilities as the leader in the work of colonizing Central America.

In this connection the efforts of his coadjutor, Capt. SWIFT, deserve especial mention. His thorough seamanship, his coolness and unflagging energy, were of invaluable service. He seemed entirely to forget his own safety in his anxiety to assist others.

Our adventures on the beach of Caycos Island, where we slept for two nights, miles from any human habitation, as well as at Turk's Island, which we reached in two small vessels, one a sloop of seventeen tons, and another a schooner of fourteen, after a rough and dangerous passage of ninety miles easterly over the Caycos Bank, I reserve for another letter.

I will merely mention that the mainmast of the latter was so strained, in addition to other damages, that she was obliged to put ashore at what is called East Harbor, some twenty miles short of her destination, and did not arrive till two days after the sloop which started on the same day and arrived here on Monday the 25th inst. We have been very kindly treated by the American Consul, Mr. NELSON, in whose building most of our men have found comfortable lodgings, and by Mr. B. EVERETT SMITH, his predecessor, now a merchant on the island. We are also under particular obligations to his Honor, Mr. JAMES MISICK, the Vice President of the Colony of Turk's Island and the Caycos, as well as to other members of the Government, whose courteous attention to Colonel KINNEY were doubly welcome in consideration of the circumstances under which he arrived.

We leave to-morrow, by a British vessel, for our port of destination in Central America. W. S. T.

Cassius M. Clay in Kentucky.

The following letter is from the Richmond (Ky.) *Messenger*. We have seen no mention made of the incidents referred to, in any other quarter:

MOUNT VERNON, Ky., Monday, July 2, 1855.

COL. JOHNSON—*Dear Sir*: On Friday last I listened to one of the most remarkable as well as one of the most inflammatory speeches I ever heard. It had been published for some time that C. M. CLAY was to address the people at Brush Creek meeting-house, in this county, on the Kansas and Nebraska bill; and having a desire to hear that subject discussed, I went to hear him, but to my disappointment I heard but little upon that subject, it only being alluded to by Mr. C. in connection with the mob proceedings (as he termed them) of the Missourians in the late election there, which seemed from the vehement manner that he spoke, was only done in order to arouse the passion of his followers to put them in order to receive what followed.

He at once took up the Slavery question, and after depicting the awful sinfulness of the institution, and its blighting influence upon the community, and contrasting (in the most demagoging manner,) the most flourishing portion of some of the Free States with some of the most worn-out portion of Virginia and South Carolina, he said that he had come there that day to roll away the great stone—that it needed no more, he asked what their plan was for setting the negroes free; that their *motto was freedom on the soil*; that they were as much entitled to it as any man or woman on the ground, and that the time was close at hand when those who contended for remuneration for their Slaves would be glad to get off even; for upon the great principle of "doing unto others as they would have others do unto them," the negro would have a right to ask for a remuneration for his services.

He denounced in the bitterest words the old Democratic and Whig parties, and said they could not be trusted, and as to the Know-Nothing party, he gives it particular thunder, and seemed to have no confidence in any but the Free-Soil party, which he said was now in the ascendancy; that their cause was now secure; and went on to show the strength of that party: and the number of negroes in the South over the whites; which he said, in a conflict, would of couse be added to the Free-Soil party, so that they had nothing to *fear*; that the time had now come to make a demonstration, and he for one was willing to do his part.

He then spoke of the treatment that JOHN G. FEE had received at the Dripping Spring in Lincoln County; that they had applied to the court of justice for redress, and had been refused; and he now intended that Mr. FEE should go to the Dripping Spring, and there speak his sentiments, as a freeman; and he intended to go with him and stand by his side; and if any man, or set of men, took him down, they should do it over his dead carcass. He then called on the crowd to know how many there were on the ground who would go with them, when a number of voices were heard that they were ready and willing to go. He then told them to furnish their rifles, if they had any; if no rifle, their double or single barrel shot guns, their Colt's revolvers; and if they had neither, then their kitchen butcher knife, for the thing had to have a beginning, and it had as well begin at the Dripping Spring as at any other place.

He said the time for the meeting at the Dripping Spring would be set in a few days, of which they should have due notice; and that they would meet and consult, and they would not meet in a barn, out-house, or any secret place, like the Know-Nothings, but in open daylight like freemen. He said that the Pro-Slavery party, both in word and action, give the lie to the Declaration of Independence, but he would say in the language of PATRICK HENRY—"Give us liberty, or give us death."

Now, Mr. Editor, it cannot be otherwise than admitted that Mr. CLAY is a talented man, and it cannot be otherwise than true, that he is one of the greatest demagogues in this country. He spoke most vehemently about the old parties stifling the common school system, stating that the perpetuity of this country all depended on the virtue and intelligence of the people, knowing at the same time that he and those who he sends out, in all instances, go where there is the least education, to arouse the passions and prejudices of the people with their treasonable doctrines.

Yours, respectfully. W. H. KIRTLEY.

Mr. Jolliffe in South Carolina.

Mr. JOLLIFFE, who recently went to South Carolina from Ohio, to carry into effect the will of Mr. WILLIS, bequeathing his property to his slaves, has published the following letter in regard to his reception and treatment there:

MESSRS. EDITORS: As something has been stated in newspapers respecting my treatment in South Carolina, it is due to some gentlemen in that State that I make a correct statement.

On the 29th of June I went to Barnwell, in Barnwell District, South Carolina, delivered a letter of introduction to a gentleman in that place, and put up at a hotel. The next morning I was informed by a gentleman who called on me for that purpose, that, near the town, there was a meeting of some persons from the country to consult in reference to myself, but that they had been persuaded not to molest me.

After breakfast I was met in the hall of the hotel by two men, Captain WALKER and JOHN MIXON, who stated that it was their purpose to take me back to Williston, and that a buggy was ready for me at the door. They assured me that I would be treated as a gentleman, and upon my invitation went into my room. I locked the door; MIXON seemed a little alarmed, but I pointed to my pen knife lying on a stand, and assured him it was my only weapon, and reminded him that they were two to one. I then explained to them the purpose of my visit. I agreed to go with them as soon as I should pay my bill. When that was done, Col. BARNEY H. BROWN (to whom I had a letter of introduction from Rev. JOSEPH T. ROBERT, of Zanesville) and other gentlemen took WALKER and MIXON aside, and after some conversation induced them to forego their purpose of taking me from Barnwell.

Col. BROWN and others then returned to me and told me that I had the privilege of remaining in Barnwell till I could transact my business—I replied that I claimed it as a right and wanted no privilege. I was then told that it was objected to me, that I was an Abolitionist. I said to them "I am an Abolitionist to the very core of my heart." After that, several gentlemen called to see me, and I was treated, not merely with kindness, but with marked civility and respect. I feel myself greatly indebted to Col. BROWN and other gentlemen of the town for their kindness.

The whole outcry against me was raised I believed by heirs and debtors of ELIJAH WILLIS' estate, hoping perhaps to frighten me from the discharge of my duty, and perhaps with the silly expectation of having some influence upon their Courts in the adjudication of a controversy respecting the will.

I stayed in Barnwell until my lawyer told me there was nothing more that needed my personal attention. I then returned to Williston, and remained there till 9 o'clock Monday morning, when I took the cars and went to Virginia, on a visit to my mother, and returned home.

JOHN JOLLIFFE.

CINCINNATI, July 16, 1855.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Madison, Wis., says: "This place is now accessible by railroad from Milwaukee and Chicago. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Road is completed to this point, and is being rapidly pushed westward. The most direct route from Chicago is by the Chicago and Galena Road to Belvidere, in Illinois, and thence by a branch road, now completed, to a point fifteen miles beyond Beloit, and five miles from Janesville, thence by stage to Janesville, and thence by a branch road connecting with the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, the trains upon each road meeting at the junction. Since the completion of the Lake Shore Road from Chicago to Milwaukee, that has become the traveled route from the former city to this place."

The Baltimore *American* says that the shot tower in that city has had, for some months, a large force employed in the manufacture of bullets. There is no positive knowledge as to the destination of these death-dealing articles, but as there is no special demand for them in this country, the probability is that they are destined for the Crimea, both inside and outside of Sebastopol. One large order filled in Baltimore was for a Greek house, rendering it more than probable that they have already been used by the Czar's troops.

Seven slaves belonging to WILLIAM McCOY and others of Pendleton county, Va., eloped a few nights ago, each one taking a horse with him. They are doubtless making their way to Canada. A considerable number have run away from Pendleton and Hardy within a year or two, and some of them who are in Canada are in the habit of corresponding with their friends in their own neighborhood.

Mr. DANFORTH, editor of the Rock Island, (Ill.) *Republican*, an Administration paper, has been indicted for perjury, in swearing to a false statement of the circulation of his paper, in order to get the Post-Office advertising, worth $50 a year.

Captain JOHN HITCHCOCK, of Albany, who was for fifty years connected with the navigation of the Hudson River, died of erysipelas, Saturday afternoon, aged 68 years. He was formerly Harbor Master of Albany.

The Manchester *American* reports that the travel for the Lakes and White Mountains has commenced with "considerable vigor."

Some of the papers are suggesting a National Fast Day, in view of the abundant harvest that is coming.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the continuance of the argument of the Ninth-avenue Railroad case, the Special Motion Calendar will be taken up on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, (the 24th, 25th and 26th of July,) after which the Court will adjourn for the term.

All orders and motions returnable at Chambers this week stand adjourned until Monday next, (July 23,) at 12 o'clock M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

PURCHASER AT A FORECLOSURE SALE.

Grady vs. Ward.—A motion is made in this case to compel the bidder, at a foreclosure sale, to complete his purchase. He objects, on the alleged ground of insufficiency of title. Michael Smith, through whom, it appears, the title is derived, died many years ago,—but after the Revised Statutes of 1830,—leaving a will, in which he devised the property in question to three trustees, of whom the late Dr. Power was the last survivor in trust, to pay the net rents to his daughter (Mrs. Ward,) during her life, and, on her death, to divide the property equally among her issue, each to receive his or her share at 21, or marriage, and the rents in the meanwhile to be applied to his or her support. Mrs. Ward died after her father, leaving two infant children, Ann and William. Ann came of age five or six years ago, and was then, of course, entitled to a conveyance of the one undivided half of the premises. Under the statute, however, no formal conveyance was necessary. The trust ceased as to her half, and with it the trustees' title (sec. 68 of Statute of Trusts;) and by the 47th and 49th sections, the estate of the trustees was diverted, and the beneficiary became immediately seised of "legal estate," as well as entitled to the "beneficial interests." William's half, however,—he being still a minor,—remained in trust until November, 1854, when his minority having terminated, his legal estate commenced. From that point, the two grandchildren of Smith, whether regarded as his sole heirs at law, or as his sole beneficiaries by will, were the only persons having any interest, legal or equitable in the property. Their release, therefore—assuming their grandfather's title to have been good—would cure all the defects, if any, in the antecedent proceedings; and such release, it appears, has been actually executed and tendered. But independently of the release, the statute in relation to mortgages declares that a Chancery deed, on a foreclosure, shall be "an entire bar against acts of them (the mortgagors and mortgagees,) and against all parties to the suit." Now, the grandchildren, both of them, were parties to the suit, in which the decree of sale was made; and it is not pretended that there were any other parties in interest claiming under Smith. Whether the mortgage then, executed by Power, as surviving trustee and executor, was duly authorized or not, and whether the order of the Vice Chancellor which allowed it to be given was valid or not, is immaterial; after the decree of foreclosure the adult defendant was "barred" from raising the question, and after a sale in good faith under the decree, (especially a sale beneficial to his interests,) the infant was equally barred. But the trustee, it is said, was not a party to the foreclosure suit; and he, therefore, could not be barred by the decree. He was not a party, because, being dead, he could not be. But the Court, it is urged, (the trust by law having devolved upon it,) should have appointed a substitute. The Court in effect did so—it directed a sale and appointed a referee to conduct it, and a guardian *ad litem* to take care of the infant's right. And even if any formal irregularities had taken place, and the minority still continued, the Court acting for the infant, and having in its character of guardian and trustee full power, would now remedy all such defects. But they are remedied already—and remedied effectually by majority and release. Passing over all these niceties, a more fundamental objection—one on which the counsel for the purchaser lays the greatest stress—presents itself in the alleged want of title either in Smith or in Smith's successors. Smith, it appears, purchased the property—then vacant ground—of William Bayard, more than thirty years ago, and immediately entered into possession and erected permanent buildings upon it. Bayard, it is clear, claimed to be, and acted as owner; and from the evidence, although not entirely complete for the whole period, it is obvious that the property had been assessed to him as owner, and that he paid the taxes on it as owner for fourteen years previous—showing an undisturbed possession for nearly half a century, during which one set of parties did no act and made no claim, while the other, uncontradicted and undisturbed, did both. In such cases the law is well settled that a deed—both its execution and loss—may be, and ought to be, presumed. Even where a trust existed, the Court (in Jackson vs. Brooks, 6 Wend., 467) presumed a conveyance after twenty-eight years. In Jackson vs. Miller, 6 Wend., 228, a partition, which is only a particular mode of conveyance, was presumed. In Jackson vs. McCall, 10 Johnson's Rep., 377, a conveyance was presumed after the death of a party and subsequent possession by his heirs for eighteen years. Such presumptions are indispensable to the quiet of titles and the peace of families. Absolute certainty is seldom attainable in human affairs—in titles to land, almost never. If thirty years' undisturbed possession under absolute title, and that preceded by fifteen more in the maker of that deed, with no claim or suspicion of claim elsewhere, be not sufficient to constitute a merchantable title, it would be difficult to find one short of a patent direct from the State. And had the price in the present case been as satisfactory as the title, the purchaser, I am inclined to think, would have made no objection to either. Besides, the purchaser has actually taken and retains possession. He has no right to say he holds as lessee, for his lease had expired—and unless [illegible] as purchaser he would be in as trespasser—a position which no man is allowed by law to assume. He is, therefore, in the precise condition which renders a release appropriate, and makes it incumbent on him to accept that species of assurance. Having no doubt of the sufficiency of the title, I cannot do otherwise than grant the plaintiff's motion.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Pond vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company, Everett vs. Del Vechio, Mills vs. Storey, Mann vs. P. T. Barnum, Winsted Bank vs. Cornell.—Cases settled.

Hornby vs. Cramer.—Papers left for Mr. Mackay or Messrs. Cramer and Ormsby.

Mead vs. Mead.—Case sent to the Jury, issue to have preference on calendar.

Attorney General of New-York vs. The Ministers, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.—Motion denied without costs.

Vanaudt vs. Cobb.—Motion denied without costs.

Crosby vs. Louwick.—Complaint dismissed without costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 18, 1855—6 P. M.

There is a little more animation and steadiness discernible in the Dry Goods trade this week; but, so far, the improvement in those particulars has not been of sufficient importance to merit any extended notice. Hence, we curtail our remarks.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings remain in but moderate request, at previous quotations; while bleached goods are also sparingly dealt in, yet stiffly held; and Denims, Drills and Duck rule quiet at unchanged figures. All the favorite styles of Ginghams in market are taken, in lots, as wanted, at former rates. Lawns and Nankins have not varied much. The finer kinds of Osnaburgs are more salable and are doing better. Printing Cloths are sparingly offered at old prices, which precludes any great animation in them. Prints are in better supply, but as the inquiry is not brisk, prices are still somewhat nominal. A slightly improved demand prevails for Stripes and Ticks, which are steady and uniform in value.

Woolens are rather more sought after at unaltered figures. Blankets, Cassimeres, and Cloths, are pretty liberally dealt in and rule firm. Doeskins and Flannels are likewise in fair request at buoyant rates. Jeans and Linseys are moderately active and steady. Mouslin Delaines are more freely offered, and only await the incoming demand to find ready buyers at remunerative prices. Satinets and Tweeds are not very brisk, but they command full previous quotations.

Foreign productions are attracting more attention, and in regard to prices, present prospects afford much encouragement. The stock in market is not a large one for the season; and though it is pretty well assorted, the probability is that it will not be quite adequate, in some respects, to the wants of buyers. Hence, the confidence of importers, who are unusually easy about selling what they have to dispose of, until the thorough revival of business enables them to judge more accurately what the future course of the trade is likely to be. This circumstance debars all pressure upon the market, which, influenced by the increased demand and the favorable condition of monetary affairs, presents a livelier aspect.

Markets—Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, July 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately active and steady at $6 50 for Pots, and $6 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade has evinced a little more animation, but otherwise it has not varied much.

BRICKS—North River Hard are in fair supply and limited request at $3 75@$4 ℔ thousand.

COAL—Rules quiet and languid, with an ample stock here.

COFFEE—Rio is yet the most inquired for at buoyant prices; this day's transactions therein amounting to 2,300 bags, at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are in moderate demand at steady rates.

COTTON—This day's business has been extremely limited and irregular, all parties having been holding off for the Canada's advices. The latest sales effected were at the annexed quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9¾
Middling	10¾	11	11¼	11½
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FISH—Dry Cod are pretty active, but are obtainable at $3 75@$4 12½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel are in slack request, but are rather firmly held at $20 for large No. 1, $12 50 for large No. 2, and $7 50@$8 for do. No. 3 ℔ bbl. Small sizes are retailing at proportionate figures. Pickled Salmon are sparingly dealt at $23 50 ℔ tierce, and $21 ℔ bbl., as are likewise Pickled Herring at $3@$3 50 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring attract a little more attention at 20c. for scaled and 25c. for No. 1 ℔ box, but still there is not much activity in them, and our quotations are somewhat nominal. Connecticut Shad are tolerably salable and firm at $10 for No. 1 and $9 for No. 2 ℔ half barrel.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, despite the circulation of reports of combinations to regulate the supply so as to keep up prices, are even more freely offered at easier rates, without occasioning any great improvement in the demand, which is almost exclusively for home use. This day's sales comprise 6,800 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 00 @ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 75
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½ @ 9 62½
Common to good Ohio	9 00 @ 9 37½
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @ 12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 75

Included in sales mentioned above, were some lots of Common State taken to fill contracts, within our range. Canadian is still less active and cheaper. The operations embrace only 700 bbls. common to extra, at $9 75@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is also dull and lower, with sales of 800 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra, at $9 87½@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7 25@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in slack request at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—No important change has occurred in this line, since our last.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving more freely, but as parties disagree about prices, but little is being sold. A few small lots of new Southern Red brought $2 25 ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and unsettled in value. State and Western Oats are in better request, and still command 61c.@64c. ℔ bush. Corn is not over abundant, and as the inquiry is fair, for the home trade, as well as for export to fill contracts, prices are pretty well supported. This day's movements add up 64,000 bushels, mainly Western mixed at 90c.@91c. ℔ bushel, for good to prime.

HAY—About 300 bales River changed hands at $1 12½@$1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains inactive but firm, with moderate receipts and supplies.

HIDES—The demand has not been so animated, but holders have not been anxious to sell, and prices have remained firm. The stock now here is computed at a little over 100,000 of all kinds.

HOPS—Rule quiet, but steady at 23c.@26c. for last year's crop ℔ lb., with only a very small quantity in market.

IRON—The market continues devoid of animation, but rules firm. 200 tons Scotch Pig brought $30@$31, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in less request at $1 43¾ ℔ 1,000 with more offering.

LEAD—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in pretty brisk demand at firm prices. Other kinds are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is rather scarce and needed, at 80c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, but the light stock and high claims of factors still check operations. The day's sales consist of 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 31c.@33c.; and 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 31c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—All kinds are pretty freely dealt in at old quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains inanimate, but firm at $2 67@$3 ℔ 280 lbs. A moderate inquiry still exists for Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43c. cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is scarce and wanted, at $[illegible]@$3 25 ℔ bbl. White Resin is inactive, but quoted steady at $3@$4 50 ℔ 280 lbs., according to quality. Common Resin is in fair request, and is very firm at $1 57½@$1 60 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. City Pitch rules quiet and languid, at $2 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are still but sparingly dealt in at former quotations. Red and Olive Oils are without change. Linseed is in rather more request, at 86c.@89c. for large, and 90c.@91c. for small lots, ℔ gallon. The stock is still light. Lard Oil has not varied.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, July 16, (for the week.)—SPERM—We have no change to note in the market for Sperm since our last. Sales amount to 600 bbls., balance of a cargo as it runs, at $1 75 ℔ gallon. WHALE—The only transactions in Whale coming to our knowledge is a sale of 600 bbls., understood at 71½c. ℔ gallon. WHALEBONE—Sales for the week 10,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 46c., and 10,000 do. South Sea at 40c.

POTATOES—New are still plentier and cheaper. We quote new Bermuda, $4; new Southern, $3 ℔ bbl.; and new Long Island, 75c.@$1 12½ ℔ bush. Old are dull of sale and irregular in value.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand, but at somewhat unsettled prices, the day's sales including about 1,600 bbls. at $19 75@$19 87½ for New Mess; $19 50 for Old Mess; and $16 62½@$16 75 for New Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue to be moderately inquired for at former rates, with sales of 150 pkgs. at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard remains quiet and languid, sales having been made to-day of only 450 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $24@$28 ℔ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 16c.@18c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c.@23c. for choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese sells slowly at from 4c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Remains dull and heavy at $5 50@$6 37½ for fair to strictly prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Continue inactive and nominal. There is not a great deal of any kind here.

SPICES—Are also quiet but firm. The market is only very moderately supplied.

SUGARS—Appear without change of moment, sales having been made since our last of 460 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 5½c.@6½c., 150 hhds. New-Orleans at 5c.@6½c., and 250 boxes brown and yellow Havana at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Some 5,000 lbs. prime brought 11¾c.@12c.

TEAS—Are quiet but firm in private trade. An auction sale occurred this forenoon, of which we annex a detailed report:

By E. H. Hoffman & Co.

Imported per Contest, &c.—Terms six months.

Hyson—12 half chests at 34½c.; 12 do. 24½c.; 28 do. 30c.

Young Hyson—30 half chests at 53½c.; 30 do. 55c.; 25 do. 30½c.; 26 do. 48c.; 125 do. 42c.; 165 do. 40½c.; 225 do. 46c.; 100 do. 36c.; 9 do. 37c.; 130 do. 33c.; 54 do. 35½c.; 60 do. 33½c.; 107 do. 36½c.; 60 do. 32c.; 120 do. 31c.; 49 do. 30½c.; 197 do. 28c.; 60 do. 30½c.; 49 do. 29c.; 65 do. 26½c.; 215 do. 26c.; 20 do. 27½c.; 143 do. 27c.; 27 do. 26½c.; 134 do. 26c.; 209 do. 25½c.; 209 do. 25c.; 17 do. 24½c.; 16 do. 24c.; 24 do. 23c.; 25 do. 22½c.; 37 do. 22c.; 112 do. 21c.; 79 do. 20c.; 18 do. 19½c.; 38 do. 18½c.; 79 do. 18c.; 16 do. 17½c.; 45 do. 17.

Gunpowder—30 half chests 48½c.; 27 do. 43c.; 20 do. 42c.; 20 do. 42c.; 19 do. 34c.; 25 do. 33c.; 19 do. 31½c.; 38 do. 31c.; 10 do. 30½c.; 12 do. 27c.

Imperial—25 half chests 45½c.; 20 do. 44c.; [illegible] do. 38c.; 41 do. 33c.; 20 do. 30½c.; 14 do. 23½c.

Hyson Twankay—33 half chests 28c.; 27 do. 25c.; 60 do. 24c.; 42 do. 23c.; 60 do. 21½c.; 23 do. 21c.; 23 do. 20½c.; 20 do. 17c.; 60 do. 15½c.; 17 do. 13c.; 30 do. 11½c.; 30 do. 10½c.

Hyson Skin—23 chests 20c.; 30 do. 15½c.; 130 do. 11½c.

Oolong—10 half chests 46½c.; 110 do. 46c.; 56 do. 38c.; 20 do. 37c.; 100 do. 36½c.; 225 do. 35c.; 176 do. 35½c.; 15 do. 35c.; 434 do. 34c.

TIN—Is not very active, but is held with increased firmness.

TOBACCO—We have no particular change to notice in this line.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 240 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40½c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic is in better supply, but with an increasing inquiry therefor from dealers and manufacturers, prices are very well sustained and, if anything, tend upwards. We have heard of sales of upwards of 100,000 lbs. fleece and pulled, chiefly the former, at rates within the revised range given in our last. Foreign remains as before reported.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet at old rates, pending the receipt of the mails due by the steamer at Halifax. The latest charters have been: Ship *Gaston*, to Buenos Ayres, White Pine Lumber, at $15; a British bark from St. Stephen to Liverpool, £3 10s.; a ship from Miramichi to Bristol, Eng., £4; a British ship from Shediac to Bristol Channel, £4 5s.; another from St. Stephen to Bristol, Eng., on private terms; a bark at Boston from Richibucto to Liverpool, £4; a ship at Quebec (chartered 12th inst.,) thence to Liverpool, £3 15s.; one from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, on private terms; one at Norfolk from Richmond to Venice, Tobacco, £5s. 6d.; ship *Flora Temple*, 1,911 tons, to San Francisco, on private terms, and has 40,000 feet measurement, since engaged at 35c., and 300 tons Coal on owner's account; a bark, 270 tons, to Cadiz and back, $3,750; a bark, 300 tons, for a fifteen months' trading voyage to Africa, about $275 ℔ month, the charterer to victual and man her; a brig, 200 tons, from Wilmington to Honduras, Lumber, $15 and back to New-York, Mahogany, $15; a bark from Gonaives to New-York, $6 ℔ ton; a brig to St. Jago, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 40c.

New-York Cattle Report.

ALSO OF MILK COWS, VEAL CALVES, SHEEP AND LAMBS AND SWINE.

The number received at each market place, and selling prices each week. Prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, every Wednesday, the principal sale day at Bull's Head.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

As taken from the books kept for that purpose at all the principal markets:

A. M. Allerton's	Forty-fourth-street.
O'Brien's	Sixth-street.
Browning's	Sixth street.
Chamberlain's	Foot of Robinson-street.

WEDNESDAY, July 18.

Beeves	2,640	Sheep and Lambs	12,575
Veals	717	Swine	2,500
Milk Cows	200		

These are by the following routes:

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hudson.	Rail. boats.
Beeves	29	1,097	487	426
Veals	357	—	—	—
Cows	35	—	28	—
Sheep and Lambs	1,604	—	—	—
Swine	—	2,500	—	—

The number at ALLERTON'S to-day is 2,083 Beeves.

BEEVES.

The arrival at ALLERTON'S this week is 2,188 head, a slight increase over last, and the tendency of the market was decidedly downwards. The excessive hot weather will not admit of butchers taking more than their daily necessities; this caused the market to show a very dull appearance, in fact, the highest price has been seen for this season, and farmers and drovers may content themselves with 10c. to 11c. ℔ lb., as the arrivals of grass-fed steers are daily increasing and will afford us a supply reaching perhaps 2,500 to 3,500 head a week. The average quality of the cattle was nowhere, there being a general mixture, though we noticed no remarkable droves, and the best cattle in the yards did not realize over 11c. ℔ lb., and this only obtained early in the day. The market when we left was well stocked, and the "genius of dullness" reigned supreme, and before night a further decline was anticipated.

Prices are as follows, estimated by the pound for the meat in the quarters:

Best Cattle offered at	10½c.@11c.
Good retailing qualities at	10c. @—
Common retailing qualities	9c. @ 9½c.
Inferior retailing qualities	8c. @ 8½c.

At the down-town markets, especially at BROWNING'S, there is a good stock of grass-fed Steers, some very mean, and sell as low as 7c.@8c. ℔ lb.

The following is the number received at the different market places:

At Allerton's	2,188	At Browning's	594
At O'Brien's	126	At Chamberlain's	264
Total			3,042
Received the previous week			2,930

We continue our rates which are not as full as usual, (owing to the enervating pressure of the broiling sun,) but will show the best and worst droves.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold 193 head at Bergen Neck this week; mostly from Ohio; they range from inferior to good. The highest was 11c., and the meanest at 8½c. 29 sold to LANDERBECK at $66, which is about 10½c. 30 head to-day; they are selling at 10c.—a commonish lot.

BEACH & SMITH sold at CHAMBERLAIN'S 76 head, part grass-fed, at 8c.@10c. Some of these were pretty fair.

THOMAS WHEELER had 60 head from Ohio, average weight about 7½ cwt.—a pretty fair drove. A few of the best sold at 11 cents; 24 sold to JOHN HARRIS at $67.

GEO. TOFFEY had 119 head, bought of DOLBY—a middling average quality, weighing 6½ cwt., and selling at 10c.@11c. Seven were taken by C. GWYER at $84.

THOMAS WHITE had 101 head, from Illinois, owned by B. JONES; average weight 6¼ cwt., an uneven lot. 15 sold to JAMES IRVING at $82, which is 10 cents a pound.

S. RENNICK offered 60 cattle, from Pickaway County, Ohio. Average weight, 5½ cwt.—a light, thin drove, selling at 8c.@10c.

B. BARTRAM was selling 100 head from J. PARKER, fed by JACOB HUGHES, of Clark County, Ky. These were a pretty good drove, not as fat as might be—an even lot estimated to weigh 7¼ to 7½ cwt. 20 sold to ISAAC VALENTINE at $87; 5 to APPLEBY BROTHERS, $95; which is about 11c. ℔ lb.

JOHN MERRITT & Co. had 69 head from Kentucky, owned by MCINTYRE, a hard lot and difficult to sell, at 9½c.@10c. Also, 150 head owned by S. M. BAKER & SON, from Ohio, fed by GEO. WEST, of Chillicothe, and selling at $80, weighing 7½ cwt.

We annex the different States from whence brought:

New-York	180	Indiana	37
Ohio	613	Kentucky	342
Illinois	86		

MILK COWS.

We notice no change of importance; the demand has not improved, and the small business doing is confined to the wants of the neighboring dairies. Prices are the same as previously quoted. The receipts are rather large, as follows:

At Allerton's	50	At Browning's	20
At O'Brien's	86	At Chamberlain's	58
Total			200
Received last week			165

VEAL CALVES.

They still come with the same abundance, and, notwithstanding the oppressive weather, there are appetites to meet them. The quality is pretty fair and prices are sustained. Sales of live weight at 4½c.@5½c., and a few at 6c.@6½c.

The receipts are thus, and chiefly by the Harlem Road, as usual:

At Allerton's	337	At Browning's	66
At O'Brien's	24	At Chamberlain's	290
Total			717
Received the previous week			787

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There has been an improvement of ½c. ℔ lb. on sheep, but the Lamb market is no better. The demand has been brisk, the highest price paid was $8 for Sheep, $5 50 for Lambs. Lowest for Sheep, $2 25, and Lambs, $1.

In answer to a correspondent whether the usual Brokers' sale we give are reliable, we would say they are supposed to be, as the contributors bear the reputation of gentlemen, though a little investigating would perhaps do no hurt with new contributors.

SOLD BY SAMUEL McGRAW & SON, AT BROWNING'S:

77 lambs	$219 00	60 sheep	$213 50
21 lambs	52 25	66 sheep	262 25
30 lambs	63 75	30 sheep	132 70
41 lambs	137 16	26 sheep	99 24
50 lambs	166 25	126 sheep	456 50
23 lambs	73 25	100 sheep	337 25
16 lambs	47 50	68 sheep	247 00
155 sheep	552 00	29 sheep	94 00
67 sheep	237 50	72 sheep	273 75
120 sheep	432 51	100 sheep	396 37
94 sheep	365 37		
Total—Sheep and lambs	1,470—sold for		$4,636 55
Average per head			$3 24

SOLD BY JAMES McCARTHY AT BROWNING'S:

51 sheep and lambs	$204 13	100 sheep	$332 00
56 sheep	222 00	34 sheep	126 00
94 sheep	271 00	115 sheep	401 00
202 sheep—poor	471 25	57 sheep	272 50
115 sheep	409 50	175 sheep	609 50
58 sheep	211 50	32 sheep	122 50
169 sheep	602 50	19 sheep	66 00
101 sheep—poor	243 50		
Sheep and lambs	1,412 at		$4,674 38
Average per head			$3 45

SOLD BY THOS. S. LARKIN, AT BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs	at	Sheep and Lambs	at
80	$245 75	67	$274 00
109	322 00	120	370 37
65	451 75	36	96 75
124	516 00	48	165 75
60	372 75		
705 Sheep and Lambs at			$2,792 38
Average ℔ head			$3 96

The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,674	At Chamberlain's	3,668
At Browning's	5,997		
Total			12,575
Received last week			10,185

Mutton is selling at rather better prices.

SWINE.

The supply is better and prices are drooping, owing to the oppressive weather that prevails. The sales making are chiefly within the range of 5½c.@6½c., live weight.

DIVIDENDS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.—NO. 216 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. July 19, 1855.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, pursuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 30th June last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July. The interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HARRIET, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1855.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the stock scrip, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th June.
Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1865, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.
Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.
Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co., CHICAGO, July 10, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY that a dividend of five per cent. has been declared from the earnings of said Road for the six months ending July 31, 1855, payable on the 1st day of August, at the office of the Company in Chicago. Dividends due to Eastern Stockholders will, when requested, be remitted by drafts on New-York, less current rates of Exchange, at the risk of the owner, as heretofore.
The transfer books at this office will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened on the 1st day of August next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 16th instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 20th inst. will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. H. PULLIS, E. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, was declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York; and the sum of [illegible] three-eighths per cent. has been added to the surplus fund. The transfer books will be closed on the [illegible] until the dividend becomes payable.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 227 Broadway, (entrance on Park-place.)—Depositors are notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all amounts entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE [illegible] UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, [illegible], at the People's Bank, on and after the [illegible] of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed [illegible].
J. BAILEY MYERS, [illegible].

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. MERCER, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books are closed until that date.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HUDSON-RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The Transfer Books will be closed on and after July 20 until the day of payment.
J. T. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY AND BRANCHES—June 30, 1855.

MEANS.

Notes Discounted	$[illegible]	
Bills of Exchange	[illegible]	
Suspended Debt	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Due from Banks	[illegible]	
Real Estate—Banking houses	[illegible]	
Cash on hand, viz:		
In Gold and Silver	$[illegible]	
In Notes of other Banks	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$[illegible]	
Notes in Circulation	[illegible]	
Due to Banks	[illegible]	
Due to Individual Depositors	[illegible]	
Unclaimed Dividends	[illegible]	
Contingent Fund	$[illegible]	
Profit and Loss	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
Contingent Fund and Profit and Loss, as above		[illegible]
Deduct Dividend of five per cent. on $1,[illegible]		[illegible]
Leaves Conting't Fund, Profit and Loss this day		$[illegible]

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.
FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, July 2, 1855.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
o26-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.
au10-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Bond-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 grade is fine and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in execution of the trust, discretion and powers [illegible] by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY [illegible] will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, [illegible] all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and [illegible] All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and under [illegible] those five tracts of land, situate in [illegible] bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, [illegible] Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick [illegible] The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, [illegible] the Burnside tract and Samuel [illegible] The Marks Tract, adjoining the [illegible] The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of [illegible] and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road [illegible] The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of [illegible] McCurdy, Allen's heirs, Lewis Thornburg's heirs [illegible] Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, [illegible] near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, [illegible] Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, [illegible] on which are erected five frame dwelling houses [illegible] Also, all that other certain piece of land [illegible] on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said [illegible] Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of [illegible] Also, all those 38 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington [illegible] the said McCormick Tract [illegible] Also, all that Railroad and construction known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Engines, 28 Burden Cars, 150 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad [illegible] and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, [illegible] water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging [illegible] On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] of the United States Trust Company, Receiver of the Empire City Bank.

$10,000 Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each
$12,000 Great Western Railroad (Ill.) 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each
$1,000 [illegible] City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 [illegible] Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bond.
$6,000 [illegible] State Bonds of 1863 ... $1,000 each
$[illegible] Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds ...
$2,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Income Bonds ... $1,000 each
$1,000 [illegible] and Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Real Estate Bond.
300 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company ... $100 each
$7,000 1 Certificate of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company.
[illegible] shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Western Division, hypothecated.
[illegible] ... $50 each
[illegible] ... $50 each
[illegible] Bank ... $100 each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co ... $25 each
[illegible] shares People's Fire Insurance Company ... $50 each
4 shares Union India Rubber Company ... $100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, excepting the State Bonds. Next regular sale on Thursday, July 26.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stock and Bonds every MONDAY.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO-MORROW (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible], six doors from 14th-st., embracing the entire handsome rosewood and mahogany furniture of the house, all of which will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, by catalogue, which can be obtained at the house on the morning of sale, when the whole can be examined; consisting of rich tapestry, Wilton and ingrain carpets, two large elegant French pier glasses with slabs and brackets; superior rosewood seven octave piano-forte, a fine instrument; mirror-front etagere, marble top centre and pier tables, magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in tapestry with slip covers; arm and reception chairs, [illegible] large hat and umbrella stand, [illegible] mahogany bureaus, enameled cottage suites, china toilet sets, curtains and shades, [illegible] sofa bedsteads, lounges, spring seat chairs, rockers, oval and other mirrors, with a large variety of other chamber and bedroom furniture; also, the basement furniture; extension dining and breakfast tables, oilcloth, rich china, silverware, cutlery, crockery, glassware, &c. Deposits required from purchasers.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, three superior tone rosewood seven octave piano fortes, fully warranted; French plate, pier and oval mirrors; Brussels carpet, china ware, oil paintings, &c. Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz.: several rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; centre and pier tables, etageres, corner stand, fancy inlaid tables, reception and Turkish easy chairs; chamber furniture in every variety; several enameled cottage suites; library and secretary bookcases, chairs, tables, &c. to match. Dining-room furniture, in suites, to match; oak, mahogany and rosewood extension dining tables 16 feet long; buffets, hall stand, with chairs to match. Together with an endless variety of medium class furniture; also French plate, pier and oval mirrors, oil paintings, clocks, tea sets, &c. Also, to satisfy a mortgage, about $[illegible] silver plated forks, spoons, castors, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, July 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. Household furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, tables, sofas, &c., &c. At 12 o'clock a collection of stuffed birds prepared in the best manner by J. J. Alston, consisting of single birds on branches, and a set in glass shades; also hair, tooth, nail, shaving, clothes and other brushes, combs, portemonnaie, pencil, note and letter paper, sewing birds, [illegible] boxes of chess bronze figures, &c., &c. Also a large number of old oil paintings.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 19 Nassau-st., a two-seat Rockaway, with patent ax's, in good order.
A carriage, French model, particularly suited to a physician, new. Also, a costly set of double harness.
A gray mare, 15 hands high, four years old, warranted sound in every respect, good in all harness, and a good lady's saddle horse.
A German Phaeton, in good order, has been used but a short time; also, a set single harness.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, July 19, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Hicks and Montague sts., a large assortment of fine groceries, 50,000 Havana cigars, 50 baskets champagne wine. Also, liquors, wines and cordials. Also, four horses, three wagons, and harness. E. LOTT, Sheriff.
ALEX. DUFLON, Deputy.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., superior cabinet furniture of all kinds, velvet and Brussels carpets, piano-fortes, oil paintings, mirrors, mattresses, silver plated ware, cigars of many kinds, wholesale and retail. N. B.—Every facility for packing private orders.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—By B. J. JONES—Store No. 168 Canal-st.—By virtue of an Execution I will sell THIS DAY at 10½ A. M. 17 pieces of tapestry velvet and Brussels carpets. W. B. JONES, Constable.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
G. G. HORTON—Will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 160 5th-av., near 17th-st., stock and fixtures of a grocery, consisting of a fine assortment of teas, sugars, soap, candles, &c. Also, horse, wagon and harness.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 166 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign Zincs, can with confidence [illegible] which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and [illegible] whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES F. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc, and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents,
HARBECK & SQUIRE, No. 61 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WAINRIGHT, SAYRE & Co. Auctioneers.
WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, July 20, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their store, No. 198 Washington-st., the balance of their stock, consisting of brooms, baskets, pails, tubs, mats, &c., saved from the fire of the 4th inst.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 43 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsbade,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Cey.	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at:

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at:
Maitland and Newcastle ... Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich ... Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine ... Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency ... Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 79 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250,000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.
Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.
FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.
H. S. LANSING, Manager.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Harlem Gas Light Company having procured from the Corporation of the City of New-York a grant to lay pipes through all the streets and avenues, in all that part of the said City lying north of the centre line of 79th-st., for the purpose of supplying gas light in that portion of the City, and having commenced operations in constructing the necessary apparatus and buildings, hereby give notice that books for subscription for $130,000 of the capital stock said Company will be opened on Tuesday the 10th day of July inst., and remain open for one week at the office of BURR WAKEMAN, Esq., the President of said Company, No. 17 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st., corner Hanover-st.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT AND COLLECTOR, is now prepared to devote all his time to the letting of houses and collecting of rents and bills in general. Parties living down town and owning property up town, will find an active agent by calling on PHILIP CAROLAN, No. 319 West 26th-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 89 [illegible]-av., corner of 11th-st.
D. C. WEEKS,
W. J. BARNES, } Assignees.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

$20,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage, on improved real estate and wharf property at Ocean Point, perfectly unincumbered, and of ample value. Apply to BEANE & WARREN, Counselors, &c., No. 14 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 29 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

$2,000 TO LOAN—On real estate in the City of New-York. EDWARD A. FRAZER, No. 303 Broome-st.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 15 William-st.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.
THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. E. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	F. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edouard Bossange,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood,
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Joe F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers.	Frederick Pentz.	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855. }
AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S. Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter B. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggett,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward,
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Moir,	Philip J. Benedict.
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire,	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Duryee,	Thomas Havilland,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel B. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
Chas. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbark,		David S. Holmes,
George Read,	James K. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. No. 17 William-st., New-York.
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No. 262 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business, if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.
OFFICE No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES.
No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 8 Wall-st. and 262 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 5 feet; office tables from 3 to 8 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 80 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, blackboards, slates, &c. manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. [illegible] Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. J. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding, $1.)
Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.
Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*:—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c. treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.
P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.
EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 580 Houston-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now as well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES, and who are in want of a speedy and radical cure, are requested to use Dr. LALANA'S injections, according to instructions given on the label of the bottles. The afflicted will never regret the use of this medicine, which has made thousands of cures, without the aid of mercury or copaiva. For sale at Nos 13 and 15 Hudson-st., corner of Reade, International Pharmacy. Price 50 cents a bottle.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of disease. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations on Evenings. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—249 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 102 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.
Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Thursday, July 19	1	P. M.	Thursday, July 19	7½	A. M.
Friday, July 20	7½	A. M.	Thursday, July 19	1	P. M.
Saturday, July 21	11½	P. M.	Friday, July 20	11½	A. M.
Sunday, July 22	8	A. M.	Saturday, July 21	6	P. M.
Monday, July 23	9	A. M.	Sunday, July 22	12½	P. M.
Tuesday, July 24	9½	A. M.	Monday, July 23	1	P. M.
Wednesday, July 25	11	P. M.	Tuesday, July 24	2	P. M.
Thursday, July 26	12	M.	Wednesday, July 25	3	P. M.
Friday, July 27	1	P. M.	Thursday, July 26	4	P. M.
Saturday, July 28	2	P. M.	Friday, July 27	4	P. M.
Sunday, July 29	7½	A. M.	Saturday, July 28	5	P. M.
Monday, July 30	7½	A. M.	Sunday, July 29	3½	P. M.
Monday, July 30	3½	P. M.	Monday, July 30	7½	A. M.
Tuesday, July 31	3½	P. M.	Tuesday, July 31	7	A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 1	4½	P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1	7½	A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2	1	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2	8	A. M.
			Thursday, Aug. 2	1	P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN CORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York.			Leaves Ocean Port.		
Tuesday, July 17	8	A. M.	Tuesday, July 17	4	P. M.
Wednesday, July 18	8	A. M.	Wednesday, July 18	5	P. M.
Thursday, July 19	1	A. M.	Thursday, July 19	11½	A. M.
Friday, July 20	1	A. M.	Friday, July 20	11½	A. M.
Saturday, July 21	12	M.	Saturday, July 21	1	P. M.
Sunday, July 22	8	A. M.	Sunday, July 22	12	M.
Monday, July 23	8	A. M.	Monday, July 23	1	P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON, on each trip, to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. This splendid, fast and safe sea steamer will make her trips to the Fishing Banks, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving as follows: Broome-st., E. R., 7 A. M.; Gouverneur-st., 7¼; Peck Slip, 7½; Spring-st., N. R., 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., 8¼; Pier No. 3, N. R., 8½. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A Band of Music will accompany the boat.
N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to W. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 27 South st., or to the Captain on board.

THE LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will run until further notice CHEAP EXCURSIONS THREE TIMES PER WEEK to GREENPORT and SAG HARBOR.—Fare for the excursion, out and back, $3 25; fare to Greenport or Sag Harbor only, $1 50. Leave Brooklyn on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. Returning—Leave Greenport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M. Between Greenport and Sag Harbor take steamer BARROSO. Tickets to return from Sag Harbor must be procured on board the steamer *Barroso*—and to return from Greenport, must be procured *from the Ticket Agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the* excursion certificate issued from the Office in Brooklyn.

GRAND EXCURSION—To the Fishing Banks on THURSDAY EVENING, July 19, at 8 o'clock, by the fast sailing yacht WHISPER, from the foot of Hammond-st. Those wishing to avail themselves of the best opportunity of the whole season, would do well to improve this opportunity, as the yacht will be on the fishing ground by daylight, giving ample time for fishing. The above yacht has been chartered for this occasion. Tickets 75 cents—to be had at No. 132 Greenwich av., of GEORGE CLARK, or on board foot Hammond-st.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. ROWLAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 5½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 124 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. E. PLATT, No. 29 Murray-st.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses, exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturer.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $8. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.
THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati; and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 6 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.
AFTERNOON TRAIN at 3:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.
LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.
NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 3:25, Dayton at 6:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.
This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. G. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.
LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.
NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M. from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad *via* Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons en route to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to
CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 23, 1855, the following changes will be made in the running of trains: The mail train will leave the corner of White and Centre sts. at 7:30 A. M., instead of 8:15 A. M., and an additional train will run to Croton Falls, leaving the City Hall at 10 A. M., returning will leave Croton Falls at 4:20 P. M.
The 3 o'clock Dover Plains train will be extended through to Millerton every SATURDAY, arriving at 9:45 P. M., returning will leave Millerton at 5:30 A. M., every MONDAY morning. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M. Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 3:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
I. V. BAKER, Sup't., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M., fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

EXPRESSES.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CALIFORNIA, SOUTH AMERICA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND CHINA.—Our next regular Express for the above will be dispatched July 20, per steamer EMPIRE CITY *via* Panama, connecting with the splendid fast steamer SONORA in charge of special messenger. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Letters must be enclosed in Government ten cent envelopes. Our express mail via Nicaragua will close at 2½ o'clock. WM. H. HALL, Agent, No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.—Will dispatch their EXPRESS to CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c., by the Panama and Nicaragua routes on FRIDAY, July 20, at 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., per U. S. Mail steamer EMPIRE CITY and steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, (all in charge of special messengers.) Freight to San Francisco reduced to thirty cents per pound. Letters sent in Government stamped envelopes (ten cents each half ounce) by our Express. Office No. 16 Broadway.
D. N. BARNEY, President.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS—To CALIFORNIA, OREGON and WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—Office No. 20 Broadway.—Our next Express will leave on FRIDAY, July 20, per steamer EMPIRE CITY *via* Panama and NORTHERN LIGHT *via* Nicaragua, in charge of experienced messengers through to destination. Freight taken at reduced rates. Letters enclosed in Government 10 cent envelopes, will be taken at 12½ cents each. FREEMAN & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON EXPRESS.—Our next Express will leave July 20, in charge of experienced messengers. Freight taken at 20 cents per pound. G. H. WINES & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.
References.—CHAS. MORGAN, Esq., WM. HALL & SON, New-York; C. K. GARRISON, Esq., Agent Nicaragua Steamship Co., San Francisco.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
N. B. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do, $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 18
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 1
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 15
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 29
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 12
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 26

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin ... $130
Price of passage, second cabin ... $75
This steamer, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board.
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 26. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 29 Broadway. Freight taken for Petersburg.
N. B. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER CAHAWBA—Will be withdrawn from her route for a short time. She will resume her trips on August 18.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50.—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua. Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fevers and twelve miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,000 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, July 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 1,600 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains—No Walking in the Mud—No Mules—No Canoes—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California via Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on FRIDAY, July 20, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and favorite steamship *Empire City*, Capt. H. WINDLE.
Passengers and Mails will be forward by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship *Sonora*, R. WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.
The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.
For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The splendid new steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for Northport, Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, Orient Point, Greenport and Sag Harbor on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 A. M., Greenport at 9, Orient Point 9 45, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson at 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing, (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
EDWARD A. WETMORE.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

NOTICE.—The partnership of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS was dissolved by the death of the senior partner. His sons, who are also appointed executors of his will, will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the firm.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.
The undersigned will continue the Commission business under the firm of JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, at No. 113 Broadway, corner of Thames st.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1855. WM. P. BLEECKER.

THE FIRM OF HERRICK & SCUDDER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the late firm will be settled by ISRAEL W. SCUDDER who continues the business, and has removed to No. 296 Broadway, where he has a complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, to which he would invite the attention of his former friends and the trade generally.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1855.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who has examined their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 126 Broadway, New-York, No. 116 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—The NEW-JERSEY PATENT TANNING COMPANY, Plaintiffs, against DAVID KENNEDY, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 28th day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 29, 1855.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 25th day of June, 1855.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND,
je28-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER and ISAAC SHAURMAN against JAMES DINNIN, [illegible] BURG and ANNA C. BURG, his wife, John O'Neil and Mrs. O'Neil, his wife, her Christian name being unknown, Cornelius Lockwood, Peter Cannon, Madison Cannon, Leonard R. Townsend, Joseph Dunn, John L. Gharman, David Stevenson, Michael F. Chapman, Daniel Cashman and Francis McDonough.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of June, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1855. SMITH & MOODY,
jy19 law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN B. ROMAT and JOHN D. TOWNSEND against STEPHEN WILSON and FREDERICK LANDERS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on July 11, 1855, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 80 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the 18th day of May, 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated June 18, 1855.
GEO. S. CARMICHAEL,
jy12-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—SIMEON DREYFOUS against CHARLES A. QUARTIER and HENRY J. QUARTIER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To CHARLES A. QUARTIER and HENRY J. QUARTIER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixty-one dollars, with interest from the 6th day of June, 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1855.
H. MORRISON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy 19-law6wTh* No. 37 Chambers st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE T. CHANCERLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HENRY A. MOTT, No. 76 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 4, 1855.
ap5-law6mTh* MOTT & MURRAY, Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH C. COOMBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of M. FREEMAN & CO., No. 64 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1855.
ap19-law6mTh* JOSEPH EATON, Auditor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. KNAPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 65 East 13th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1855. CLARISSA KNAPP, Administratrix.
mh15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the United States Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 31, 1855.
MARY A. JOHNSON, }
ja31-law6mTh* JOHN H. MAHONEY, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN BABCOCK, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., No. 110 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1855.
GEO. H. BABCOCK, }
my26-law6mTh* G. C. BURNAP, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. ST. FELIX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, corner of Raymond-st. and Fulton-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated April 18, 1855. ANNA MARIA M. ST. FELIX,
ap19-law6mTh* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEWIS, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855. ANDREW V. STOUT, Administrator.
mh1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. FAVRE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1855.
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, Administrator.
mh15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM SNOOK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the Law Office of NELSON SMITH, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1855. JACOB MILLER,
je14-law6mTh* Administrator, &c., of said Snook.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PHEBE EVERIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 169 Henry-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated, June 9, 1855.
je14-law6mTh* HENRY EVERIT, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, July 12, 1855.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioners of Record for the City and County of New-York, at the office of GEO. F. NELSON, No. [illegible] Wall-st., on or before the 24th day of July inst., for COLLATING, PREPARING AND CORRECTING FOR PRINTING the following INDICES in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and of the Register, and furnishing the necessary materials, stationery and blanks, and printing the said Indices, and binding the same, as follows:
Index of Sheriff's Certificates of Sales.
Index of Notices of Lis Pendens.
Index of Decrees in Partition Suits.
Index of Insolvent Assignments.
Index of Probates of Wills.
Index of Grantors and Grantees.
According to specimens and patterns to be seen at the office of said Nelson. Security, to be approved by the Commissioners, will be required from the party with whom any contract shall be made, for the faithful performance of the contract.
WILLIAM C. WETMORE,
JONATHAN NATHAN,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
GEO. F. NELSON,
JOHN J. DOANE, Register,
R. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk of City and County,
A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.
Commissioners.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst., for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new school-house now building in 19th-st., near Broadway, in the XVIIIth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 128 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee.
THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 3, VIIth Ward, agreeable to plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 1st August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
JAS. P. BRENNER, DAVID WEBB,
GEO. H. BUCKINGHAM, JOHN GRAY,
WADE B. WORRALL, JAS. BRINSMADE,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855. Committee.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $6 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 [illegible] from yard, No. 66 Gouverneur-st., weight and quality warranted.
MAT. CLINTON.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE SHEARS—Consisting of Red, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

New-York Daily Times.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Where the City Topers Get the Stuff.

The liquor business, like affairs before Sebastopol, remains unchanged. The evidence of the colossal ebriety continues to accumulate, but the richest part is never chronicled by the clerks. Some live nowhere, some anywhere; some think the gin they bought was poison. They had drank liquor many a time, but such liquor never passed their lips before. They complain bitterly of the adulterated stuff that is sold in the City, and swear positively they couldn't have been drunk, if the stuff they had indulged in had been the real "Simon Pure." Not a few of them indulge in the hope that the Legislature will pass such a law as will prevent the sale of this poison. None of the offenders ever acknowledge getting drunk on genuine gin. Yesterday, however, there was an exception—a gentleman was positive that the stuff he drank was imported.

The following is the record of yesterday:

THE TOMBS.

Before Justice Bogart.

TWO GLASSES DID IT.

Bridget McNamara, No. 18 Greenwich-street, got two glasses of beer at Donnelly's store in Washington-street; can't tell the number of the store.

BEER DID IT.

Benjamin Norris, Boston, Mass., drank his liquor on the boat coming down from Albany; drank a pint of beer on William-street.

K. S.

John Manning, Pearl-street, got his liquor in Pearl-street, but don't know the number.

Jane Lower, No. 262 North-street, don't know the man's name from whom she purchased the liquor.

Harry Case, No. 196 Norfolk-street; don't remember the place where he got his liquor.

INCURABLE.

John Williamson is a driver on the canal and a stranger in the city; don't know where he got his grog.

Patrick McGwin, No. 109 Worth-street, can't tell where he got his rum.

NATIONAL LIQUOR.

Robert Lewis, New Rochelle—Got his liquor at the foot of Pike-street and became intoxicated there; afterwards drank at the National Theatre.

IN THE SHADES.

William Ready, No. 42 Laurens-street—Drank two glasses in the Shades, in Chatham-street.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

Before Justice Brennan.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Phillip Sim, No. 97 Sullivan-street—Drank three glasses of liquor in Brooklyn; drank one of beer in Roosevelt-street; don't know the number.

WISHES HE WAS AT SEA.

Robert Ward, ship El Dorado—Was drunk; was a stranger in the City, therefore he could not name the different places where he got the liquor.

A POOR CUSTOMER.

Alfred Davis, Tenth-avenue between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets—Was drunk, but could not tell where he got the liquor; did not pay for any liquor.

DON'T KEEP IT FOR SALE.

Roxanna Taylor, No. 21 Batavia-street, drank liquor in a friend's house, who does not keep it for sale; don't know where it came from.

WHEUGH!

Thomas Alpin, No. 111 Sullivan-street, drank liquor in about one hundred places; was up town and down town, and all over the City; cannot recollect any of the places he got liquor. This beats the lager bier story. What next?

WAS AT A FRIEND'S.

John Wiley, No. 259 West Twenty-seventh-street, acknowledged himself to be drunk; got drunk on brandy at a shoemaker's, in the Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-third-street; did not purchase any liquor; did not drink liquor in any other house.

WASN'T DRUNK.

George Johnson, No. 115 West Twenty-eighth-street, was not drunk; drank only two glasses of malt beer; purchased one of them at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue; paid for and drank the other at a place in Jane-street; cannot recollect the name of the person he purchased the beer of.

SOMEWHERE NEAR IT.

Peter Smith, Long Island, drank two glasses of brandy in the neighborhood of Peck-slip; drank at several other places, but can't say where; is not much acquainted with the City.

John Knox, No. 163 West Forty-seventh-street, drank some liquor at a house near Fulton Ferry; don't know the man's name that keeps the place; drank some in the Eighth-avenue, but don't know where.

NOT VERY DRUNK.

James McCulling, No. 151 Hammond-street, was not very drunk; drank brandy and beer at a Dutchman's grocery in Fourteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

CIDER DANGEROUS.

John Carney, No. 93 East Eleventh-street, drank two pints of cider on the corner of Twenty-second-street and First-avenue; don't know the man's name; drank some beer in a friend's house; don't know where it came from.

WAS WITH A FRIEND.

Margaret Carpenter drank some liquor at a friend's house in Greenwich-street. Don't know where the liquor came from.

George Carter, a waiter, lately discharged by his employer, was brought up for examination. He refused to be sworn. He had once been sworn before her Majesty the Queen of England, and that was 'nuf. He was committed by the Magistrate until such time as he saw fit to answer.

Before Justice Welsh.

A FOUNDLING.

Margaret Finnery, No. 72 Goerck-street. Don't know where she got her liquor. Found lying in Houston-street.

MR. O'FLANNIGAN.

Wm. E. Nungesser, No. 346 Tenth street. Can't tell where he got his liquor. Got a glass in Tenth-avenue, from a Mr. O'Flannigan.

THE HOME STRETCH.

Henry Romage, No. 90½ Eldridge-street, drank beer, lager beer; thinks it was drunk too fast.

NEITHER—WHAT THEN?

Patrick Kline, No. 222 Avenue B, got brandy in Twenty-ninth-street; can't tell whether it was imported or domestic; it tasted like neither.

Mary Farrell, No. 280 Thirteenth-street, got gin of McCormick, Thirteenth-street; don't know whether it was domestic or imported.

IN HIS CASTLE.

Hugh McGown, No. 113½ Roosevelt-street, drank brandy in his own house.

ALL AROUND.

Michael Dougherty, No. 455 Water-street, got his liquor all around.

LUCKY.

Daniel McKellar was not drunk enough to be committed by the magistrate. Had sobered on the way.

IMPORTED.

Edmund Slaver, No. 606 Grand-street, got his brandy in the Fulton Hotel, South-street; got more brandy next door; swears it was "imported."

K. N.

William Kelly, of West Hoboken, don't know where he got his liquor.

William Daly, No. 10 Jackson-street, knows nothing.

BEER DID IT.

James Cunnington, No. 75 Crosby-street, got his lager bier in Elizabeth-street; don't know the number.

George Rosen Cross lives in Poughkeepsie; don't know where he got his liquor.

Third Ward Liquor Dealers' Association.

A meeting of this Association was held last evening at Chamberlain's Hotel, No. 77 Robinson-street. George E. Sherwood occupied the Chair, and H. G. Crosier was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The Chairman said that the meeting was called for the purpose, as he understood, of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a newspaper as the Society's organ. He strongly recommended this course, and was followed by Mr. Chamberlain, who stated that the objects to be gained by such a course would be manifest, as although several daily papers were in their favor, yet a recognized organ of their own was necessary. The meeting on being appealed to, were unanimously in favor of this course.

P. G. Malony, Esq., then addressed the meeting upon the subject of the State Convention to be held on the 8th of August next, at Syracuse, and proceeded to show that a party who would uphold the balance of power over those who had turned traitors to the people and could no longer be trusted, was required.

A Committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Malony, Chamberlain and Patton, with the Chairman, to draw up by-laws for the Association.

A Committee of three from each Election District was also appointed to carry out more effectively the Society's objects, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE NEW LIQUOR PAPER.

A large meeting of liquor dealers was held at Montgomery's Hotel, Beekman-street, last evening. Mr. Bishop, of Fulton-street, presided. Capt. French and other leaders of the Anti-Liquor movement were present, and made short speeches. The principal business of the meeting, however, was in relation to the new Anti-Liquor Law paper which is to be established soon in this City on a capital of $100,000, of which some $20,000 has been contributed by Capt. French, in whose name the new journal is to be conducted.

The prospectus of the new paper—quite a lengthy one—was submitted and approved. It is addressed to the liquor-dealers of the City and County of New-York, and signed R. French. After giving the preamble and resolutions in favor of the establishment of the proposed paper, it asserts that—

"A grand task to which our united energy and power will be directed, in the approaching election, is to secure a majority of at least two-thirds in our next State Legislature, in order to crush it in the shell, or hurl back to its source the vile veto which will otherwise alight upon any less effectual repeal of the atrocious edict by which we, above all others in the community, are degraded and enthralled. Any measure of success which falls short of this essential point, would be fruitless and humiliating; and to reach the lofty object of our aim, nothing now appears to be necessary but an able and faithful daily journal, which, under our own control, and glowing with the truth and argument which so richly freight our cause, and that of popular rights with which it is so inseparably welded, would be our flag-ship, our Constitution, our "Iron-sides," in this and every conflict. Circulated daily, from its first issue, through our immense organization, and, as it would rapidly be, throughout our whole National Union—warning, counseling, and directing, with unprecedented precision, from the fountain-head of political information, and supplying to every generous coadjutor in the country, the intelligence and suggestions it may desire—no other journal in existence could render so effectual a support to a cause which is that of American character and freedom, as opposed to fanatical aspersion and coercion."

It adds hopefully:

"Of the practicability of establishing a leading journal upon such a foundation, and when assured of so vast a breadth of spontaneous and interested patronage from its very advent, none but idle or jealous doubts can be entertained. Certain it is that no journal ever launched upon its career under higher guarantees of success; and the actual example of the renowned organ of the London Liquor Dealers' Society, the Morning Advertiser, which is second, only, in circulation, influence, and emolument, to its illustrious senior, the London Times, the foremost journal, not of Europe only, but of the world, decides the question of practicability, by triumphant experiment and demonstration."

The proposed journal is to be called The Age, and is to be published daily at two cents per copy.

The Liquor Law in Brooklyn.

THE TEST CASE OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE.

This case, which has hitherto been alluded to, wherein Mr. Toynbee, keeper of a hotel on Montague-street, had one bottle of brandy and a bottle of champagne seized by Officer Mathews, and agreeing not to raise any technical objections, but that every facility should be given on both sides to have the questions in dispute brought before the Supreme Court, now in session in Brooklyn, at once, as a test case, was yesterday brought up before Justice Daniel K. Smith.

N. F. Waring, Esq., Corporation Counselor, and J. M. Van Cott, Esq., appeared for the people, and A. J. Hadden and S. D. Morris, Esqs., for defendants.

After reading the complaint, Mr. Morris moved that the complaint be dismissed and defendant discharged, for the following reasons:

First—That it does not appear by the said complaint that any crime or offence whatever has been committed by the defendant; because it does not appear by said complaint that the intoxicating liquor alleged to have been sold by the defendant is prohibited by the act under which this proceeding is instituted; because it does not appear that the liquor so charged to have been sold by the defendant, was domestic liquor and not imported liquor; because it does not appear by said complaint that the liquor so alleged to have been sold by the defendant, was not liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by a law or treaty of the United States.

Second—That the provisions of the act under which this proceeding is had, are unconstitutional and void.

Overruled by the Court.

Counsel for defendant offered to give bail to answer any indictment that may be found.

The Judge refused to admit to bail, and requiring the defendant to plead. He pleaded "Not guilty."

The cross-examination was then proceeded with.

Thomas Matthews, sworn—Knows Thomas Toynbee, the defendant in this case; he resides in Montague-place and keeps a hotel; it is in the Third Ward; he has a public bar-room in the basement; I was in that bar-room on the 17th inst.; he sold intoxicating liquors on that day in my presence. (The defendant objects to any proof of the sale by defendant of intoxicating liquor, on the ground that the act under which this complaint is made does not authorize any complaint, oath or affirmation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and there is, therefore, no legal foundation for the prosecution to sustain the charge.) It was brandy, a glass, and a bottle of Champagne wine, both of which were intoxicating liquors. He did on that day keep for sale in that bar-room intoxicating liquors; I thereupon, after I saw the sale, seized and took into my possession the bottle of brandy from which a glass had been sold, and the bottle of Champagne wine that had been sold, and arrested the defendant.

The witness was cross-examined by defendant's counsel as to the nature of champagne wine, which he designated as intoxicating. It was an imported article, bought and sold as such.

The defendant was adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and fined $50 and costs, and the liquor seized declared to be forfeited.

The case will be carried before the Supreme Court at an early day.

ARRESTS.

The Police of Brooklyn only made 13 arrests for intoxication during the 24 hours ending yesterday morning.

LIQUOR IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Hannah Conday and Julia Ann Baker were brought before Alderman Eames yesterday morning, for being drunk. When placed upon the stand to testify where they had obtained the liquor, their memories became treacherous, and they did not know. The were fined $10 each.

James Bailey was brought before Justice Jacobs on the same charge, but could not tell where he had drunk. He was fined $10, which he paid, and was discharged.

The Rochester Case.

In the suit against Joseph Ran, for selling liquor contrary to the Prohibitory law, after hearing counsel on both sides, Justice Moore has rendered a decision sustaining the preliminary proceedings and the constitutionality of the law. Defendant then pleaded "Not guilty," and demanded trial by Jury. The case was set down for to-morrow, (Friday.)

Fast Sailing.

The steamship Knoxville, which sailed from this port on Saturday afternoon last, made a remarkably quick passage to Savannah. She arrived at the wharf in fifty-six hours from New-York. This, it is said, is the shortest time on record. She ran three hundred and fifty-four miles in twenty-four hours, or nearly fifteen miles an hour. She is a fine vessel, and under the command of a skillful navigator, Capt. Ludlow.

Accidentally Drowned.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'Donnell on the body of Timothy Donovan, who was accidentally drowned a few days ago. The body was found at the foot of Leight-street, and the boat which belonged to him. He was by occupation a boatman.

The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of an unknown man about 25 years of age, who was found floating in the water at Pier No. 1, E. R. The body had been evidently in the water over two months.

Driving Furiously.

A man named James Alfer was brought before Justice Welsh, charged with driving his horse and wagon at an unlawful rate. He was fined by the Magistrate.

A woman named Anne McQuade was taken to the City Hospital yesterday, who had been dangerously hurt by being run over by a market wagon.

The Mayor's Account of the Joseph Walker Matter.

Meeting of the Special Committee on Removal of the Wreck.

Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

Present, Aldermen Ely, Chairman, Voorhis and Varian.

James Furey, Esq., the Street Commissioner, was first examined, and stated that several merchants had spoken to him in regard to the wreck, and that he had acted in obedience to the Resolution of the Commissioners of Health.

Honorable Fernando Wood, Mayor, was then sworn, and at the request of the Committee, gave substantially the following account of the transaction: He said—I believe as I communicated to the Board of Aldermen, "I must assume the responsibility of the whole transaction." It is true I did not pay the money or draw the requisitions, but I made the contract and did "the thing" as it is termed.

Soon after I became Mayor a complaint was entered in the Complaint-Book against the wreck, representing that it was an incumbrance, and I referred the subject to one of the Departments, I forget which, as I supposed they were the proper parties to attend to it. The matter was thus disposed of temporarily, but soon after other complaints were sent in. In April I received a memorial from many eminent merchants doing business in the vicinity, asking to have her removed, stating that she was a nuisance and prejudicial to the health of the neighborhood. The case thus presented to me in April was a sanitary question,—that this vessel was partly loaded with grain, and that as warm weather approached it would be exceedingly detrimental to health. I visited the vessel but did not inspect the character of the cargo, only her position, and I am free to admit did not examine very thoroughly the chemical or medical properties of the grain, &c. I then presumed that it was necessary for me to take some action, and accordingly sent for Mr. Flagg, and he said that the ship ought to be taken out and that I was the proper person to order it to be done. I wrote to Mr. Furey and he replied as I have transmitted to your Board. I had another interview with Mr. Flagg, and he again told me I ought to have the vessel removed. I then felt myself authorized to take the vessel out, and wrote to several parties asking the probable cost and price of doing it. I sent particularly to Mr. Jones because I knew that he had had a great deal of experience in wrecking, and I wished to get his opinion as to the cost, and not with any view of making a contract with him.

Then I looked into the law, and found that the Mayor has very extensive powers in regard to sanitary matters.

After all this, I laid the subject before the Health Commissioners—a quorum of whom were present; and on my motion—I wish it to be distinctly understood—on my motion, the Board unanimously passed the resolution to have the wreck removed.

Of all the bids received for the work, Mr. Jones was the lowest bidder, and for that reason I gave him the contract; and so careful was I to have the City secured, that I took bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, signed by men worth $100,000 or $150,000. And I am willing to make good any money that the City will lose by any act of mine while Mayor, where I assume the responsibility. I mean this as a general declaration.

The law gives the Health Commissioner full power to remove any incumbrance, and the City has a good claim against the owners of this vessel for all the expenses incurred in removing her.

You cannot go behind the acts of the Commissioners. They have the power to determine whatever is prejudicial to health, and the question can not be raised "Why did they determine?" but "Have they determined?"

In answer to questions of the Committee, the Mayor said that he took no means to ascertain the depth of water there, and that he first visited the vessel sometime between the 20th and 30th of April. That many efforts had been made by parties to remove her for small sums of money, and they had all failed.

Question by Alderman Ely—By this contract are the rights of the City disposed of so far as being fully indemnified for the expense attending the removal of this wreck?

The Mayor—Clearly not, Sir. Every dollar can be recovered from the owners.

His Honor further said, that he considered that, as merely a question of incumbrance, he was warranted to have her removed, as an obstruction to the waters of the City and to commerce; and that whatever he thought was for the good of the City he would do it, even if it was to drive an omnibus through the City Hall. That he had made some mistakes in his life he admitted, and perhaps his greatest mistake was in being elected Mayor. [Laughter.] He also stated that no warrants were drawn until the chains were under the vessel and piles driven alongside. The Street Commissioner called on me before drawing the first warrant; after examining the vessel I consented to have it drawn. The agreement was made by me with Mr. Jones, and I supposed that he would make a sub-arrangement with some other person. As I understood afterwards Mr. Jones made a sub-contract with Mr. Dodge and he made another one with Mr. Barnes, who was practically doing the work. Mr. Dodge came to me and complained that he was doing the work and was receiving nothing, while Mr. Jones was getting paid by the City by these warrants or requisitions.

In answer to a question by Alderman Ely, the Mayor stated that most unequivocally the City had not waived any right to be indemnified by the owners for the expense of removing the vessel.

The Mayor—(very significantly to the Committee)—This whole thing, gentlemen, has been done by the Mayor, and the concurrent action of the Commissioners of Health; and the Mayor, when he does assume the "one man power," will be responsible to the utmost of his limited means. [Sensation.]

His Honor then referred the Committee to several authorities to be found in Davies' edition of the Laws of the State, relative to the City, from page 288 to 308, and also page 564; and the Committee adjourned. We annex the reference:

Page 288: The Mayor is President of the Board of Health.

Page 290: The Mayor and Commissioners of Health to meet daily at the Mayor's Office.

Page 290: The Mayor may appoint an Inspector of vessels as to cleanliness, &c., &c.

Page 292: The action of the Health Officer in regulating Quarantine matters subject to the approval of the Mayor and the Health Commissioners.

Page 292: The Mayor and Commissioners of Health may order any vessel from the shores of the City, or in their vicinity, and may seize and order property away, &c., &c.; and the vessel or persons so ordered away cannot return without the consent of the Mayor and Health Commissioners.

Page 292: Any vessel arriving at this port with contagious disease shall not be permitted to approach within three hundred yards of the City without consent of the Mayor and two of the Commissioners of Health.

Page 293: Every vessel arriving at Quarantine with infectious disease, shall undergo such quarantine as the Health Officer, and the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health may prescribe.

Page 293: A permit required to be delivered at the office of Mayor by every captain before he can be allowed to discharge cargo.

Page 294: The Health Officer to report to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, everything appertaining to the sanitary condition of every vessel arriving at this port subject to Quarantine.

Page 295: The Mayor and Commissioners of Health to designate, when vessel and cargo shall be permitted, after passing Health Officer; and without consent of Mayor and Health Commissioners, the return by Health Officer inoperative.

Page 296: The Mayor and Commissioners of Health a court of appeal from the decisions of the Health Officer.

Page 297: The Mayor may declare any place infected, and may issue his proclamation to that effect.

Page 300: The City Inspector to purify and cleanse buildings, and remove any nuisance in lots and other places which in the opinion of the Mayor, and the Commissioners of Health be necessary.

Page 301: The City Inspector to adopt measures to prevent the spreading of any contagious diseases, &c.,—as shall be directed by the Mayor and Commissioners of Health—and to remove persons so afflicted, when in the opinion of the Mayor, &c., it be necessary.

Page 302: The Mayor and Commissioners of Health "shall, when they deem it necessary, cause any matter or anything within the City that may be putrid or otherwise dangerous to the public health to be destroyed or removed."

Page 307. The Mayor and Commissioners of Health to prosecute for violations of Health Law.

Page 308. The Mayor and Commissioners of Health may determine what are nuisances or dangerous to public health under the Health Laws.

The Mayor has power to summarily abate and remove anything which is dangerous to life or property. This power recently exercised in women.

Page 564: The Mayor has the power (and even a subordinate officer to him,) to destroy putrid meat or unsound meat, &c.

By the Charter, the Mayor is Chief Executive Officer of the City Government, and required to exercise constant vigilance over everything appertaining to the interests of the City. The public health is the principal matter of interest to the citizens, and he is warranted in acting summarily in abating anything which in his judgment is dangerous. Even the condition of the streets has been decided to be a sanitary subject, and as late as 1853 or 1854, was cleaned by the City Inspector under direction of the Mayor as President of the Board of Health. The Mayor can and has known to buildings to stay progress of fire—and can and has very recently ordered buildings removed or taken down at once, forthwith, without advertising for, or making any agreement or contract whatever. A case of this kind occurred recently in Warren-street, where it was strongly urged upon one side that the act was entirely unjustifiable upon any considerations of public interest—that the alleged liability of its danger to fall was without foundation, &c.

Ordinance City Inspector's Department. Passed May 30, 1849.

§ 404. The remains of dead bodies cannot be removed except by written consent of the Mayor.

In 1850 the Common Council adopted an ordinance giving to the City Inspector power to remove any nuisance forthwith, and that officer states he considers himself as subordinate to the Mayor in that duty, having never exercised the power except by direction of the Mayor.

Recorder Tillou and City Judge Beebe advised him that the Mayor had full power in the premises. The authority of the Mayor has never been disputed on subjects of this character.

☞ A suitable place, opposite the Crystal Palace, has been secured, and is now being prepared for regular public worship every Sabbath morning and afternoon, under Rev. D. F. Robertson, assisted by other clergymen. Persons in the vicinity, accustomed to teaching, are respectfully invited to join the Sabbath School, which will open on Sunday, July 22.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. Putnam & Ainsworth would respectfully inform their friends and the travelling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled model family rooms.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Dépôt.

July 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 242 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A well conducted Life Insurance Company is an agent for good to any community. Through its instrumentality the provident hand of the parent may continue always to guard his widow and orphan children from want and neglect, and to surround them with the tokens of his watchful care and thoughtful love. Such an instrumentality for unbounded good is the Howard Life Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—A rare bill of attraction is to be given at this house to-night. "Charles the Twelfth," with Mr. J. R. Scott and Mrs. H. F. Nichols. "Caritine, the Female Brigand," with Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring and the Company. Dancing by Master Sexton and Mlle. Louise Taglioni; and the whole concluding with the "Dumb Girl of Genoa."

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."

Oh go, my dearest parient,
Ye "Thousand Flowers" buy;
Ye "Balm" will take ye freckles off;
I really it must try.
[To be continued.]

[Advertisement.]

☞ Light, Newton & Bradbury's unrivaled Pianofortes, and Goodman & Baldwin's single and double Melodions. Second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. A large stock for sale very low for cash or approved paper. Prices from $100 to $650.

Colburn & Nash, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ With the thermometer at 90° some men seek the shady side and some the river side to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside of Ray's Zephyr Under Vest. The lightest and coolest, and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

Zephyr Cassimere Suits $10.—A few days more and they will be all gone. 380 pair fine linen Drill and Marseilles Pants of the most beautiful patterns at $2 50. Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rushton's Cream Syrups and pure cool Soda Water, can be obtained nowhere else but under the Astor House, and Broadway, corner Canal-street. Vanilla, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate, Lemon and Orange flavors.

American Demonstration in New-Orleans.

We condense from the New-Orleans Bulletin the following account of an American Mass Meeting held in that city on the 11th inst.:

Pursuant to public announcement, last evening assembled on Lafayette-square one of the largest assemblages that ever met in this city.

Rarely, if ever, have we attended a meeting where a "sea of heads" stood out so extensively. A fine band discoursed sweet music, and fire-rockets ever and anon whizzed away and went up heavenward. At about 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. O. Nixon, who nominated Wm. M. Perkins for President, and a number of Vice-Presidents.

J. B. Walton, Esq., came forward and read resolutions, by direction of the Committee on Resolutions, which were adopted by a tremendous "Aye" from the vast concourse:

Resolved, That the Union of the States is the source of our existence, our prosperity and glory, as a free and independent people, and that it is the best safeguard of the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen.

Resolved, That while we are determined at all times to uphold and enforce our constitutional rights on the subject of Slavery, we are not without some reliance in the good sense and patriotism of our Northern brethren; and we hope that the true and conservative men among them will of themselves annul and rebuke the vain and unconstitutional efforts of nullifiers and abolitionists to oppose and overthrow the Federal laws and to disturb the harmony of the Union.

Resolved, That we are the friends of religious as well as civil liberty, and that we are opposed to any political proscription for religious faith, either as to the right of voting or holding office.

Resolved, That it is against the Constitution and good policy to grant any Alien a right to take a part in the government of the country, by voting, either in a State or Territory.

Resolved, That the time has arrived in the history and experience of our country, when such a change should be made in the naturalization laws, as will insure to Americans the government of America.

Resolved, That we cordially approve and ratify the nominations made on the Fourth of July by the American Convention at Louisiana, for State officers, and hereby pledge ourselves to a united and earnest support of the whole ticket.

Resolved, That we heartily adopt and endorse the platform or announcement of the principles put forth by the State Convention on the Fourth of July.

Albert Pike was then called for, and that gentleman came forward in obedience to the summons. He received three hearty cheers. He regretted the absence of Hon. Randall Hunt, upon whom he passed a glowing eulogy. But as he was not present, the speaker was not at liberty to shrink from the duty imposed upon him. He then reviewed the action of the Philadelphia Convention in a clear, logical and masterly manner. He showed that the Convention had pledged itself to the maintenance of the Compromise measures of 1850, and of the legislation that tended to the welfare and honor of the South, in common with the whole country. The Convention had made a platform strong enough to drive off the Abolitionists, which the Democratic party had never done and never will do. He then spoke of the Catholic test in the Philadelphia Platform, which he disliked, but argued that the platform did not bind anybody to do anything that is very objectionable. He concluded amid much applause. When we left, at about 10½ o'clock, Mr. Harrison had commenced a speech, the crowd still being quite large.

For a rough estimate, we should think that there must have been present last evening about ten thousand people. The utmost order and good feeling prevailed throughout.

☞ James M. French, for a time one of the proprietors and editors of the Albany Atlas, died on the 12th. He was a young man of ability, character, and marked popularity.

MARRIED.

In this City, at the Church of the Transfiguration, on Tuesday, July 17, by Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, Mr. Joseph L. Marshall, of Brooklyn, and Miss Mary J. Schenck, of New-York.

In this City, at St. George's Chapel, on Wednesday, July 18, by Rev. J. J. Bowden, of New-Jersey, Henry A. Grenier, of Jersey City, to Annie L. Evans, daughter of Rev. R. Evans, Rector of St. George's Chapel.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 18, of consumption, Sophia C., wife of Thomas J. Coleman, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 13 West Washington-place, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 18, Louisa Russell, youngest daughter of Dr. R. S. and Sophia Chapin, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, at No. 239 3d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday July 18, Sarah E. Houston, daughter of James Houston and Sarah E. Day, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., also Hook and Ladder Company No. 12 and Engine Company No. 7.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 18, Jane Cordelia Denning, aged 11 months and 21 days, infant daughter of Robert and Jane Denning.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 250 West 17th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, of cholera infantum, Charles Wesley, infant son of Isaac and Sarah Valentine.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, July 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 64 Court-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, Walter, infant son of Benjamin and Caroline Armstrong.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 48 Sands-st.

In Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) on Wednesday, July 18, Mrs. Mary Russell, in the 58th year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William C. Walker, No. 239 Ewen st., near Grand, on Friday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be carried to Greenwood for interment.

At Clifton, S. I., at the residence of his father, on Tuesday night, July 17, after a very brief illness, James F. D., Jr., youngest son of J. F. D. and Mary McClure Lanier, aged 4 years, 5 months and 15 days. His remains will be removed to Greenwood at 10 o'clock A. M., this day.

At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday, July 17, of cholera infantum, Annie, only daughter of Richard K. Anthony and Ann E. Dash, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the house of her father, at Ravenswood.

The steamboat Ravenswood leaves Peck-slip at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely.

On Sunday, July 15, Charles F. A. Ireland, second son of John and Ann Ireland, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this morning, at 9 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, corner of Hudson and 3d-st., Hoboken, without further invitation.

In Stamford, on Wednesday, July 18, Elihu Harrison, a merchant of this City, aged 56 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 66 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock, this afternoon, 19th inst.

At Yonkers, on Wednesday, July 18, of consumption, Robert L. Raynolds, aged 38 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Barclay st., on Friday, July 20, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Hughsonville, Dutchess County, on Wednesday July 18, Mr. George Jones, of this City, aged 26 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday morning, July 17, of consumption, Elizabeth Jansen, wife of John Jansen, and daughter of the late Jacob Mulliner, aged 27 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at New-Rochelle, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 18.

$2,100 U. S. 6s '67 ... 120¼	100 N. Y. Central R. R. b3. 101¾
2,000 Ohio 6s '60 ... 105	150 do ... b10. 101
5,000 California 7s '70 ... 88	232 do ... s3. 101
25,000 Missouri 6s ... b60 95½	50 do ... s60. 100
15,000 do ... 95¼	100 do ... s60. 100
1,000 Indiana State 5s ... 84	100 Erie Railroad ... s3 51
10,000 Hud R. 3d Mtg bds. 76¼	1350 do ... s3 51
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. bds b60 85½	100 do ... b60 51
10,000 do ... b60 85	150 do ... b90 51
10,000 do ... b30 85	300 do ... s60 51
5,000 do ... 86	100 do ... s10 51
15,000 do ... 85	15 N. H. & Hartford R. ... 125
11,000 do ... 85	45 Reading Railroad opg 94
20,000 Ill. Fr'land Bds. b3 87¼	100 do ... s30 94
15,000 do ... b60 88	56 do ... 95
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 122	100 do ... s60 95
17 Hanover Bank ... 97¼	200 do ... s60 95¼
450 Nic. Transit Co. ... b60 17	300 do ... s60 95
300 do ... b10 17¼	45 Mich. S & N. Ind. R. R. 104
250 do ... b3 17¼	50 do ... s3 103
10 Metropolitan Bank ... 109	25 Panama Railroad. s60. 100
250 Canton Co. ... 26¼	25 do ... 101
200 do ... b60 27¼	100 do ... 100
400 Cumber'd Coal Co. .s3 29	100 do ... b60. 101
300 do ... b60 29¼	80 Clev. & Pittsb'g R. R. 56
650 do ... c 29	30 Gal. & Chicago R. R. 109
100 do ... s30 29	62 Clev. & Toledo R. R. 88
300 do ... s60 29	100 do ... s10 87
100 do ... b45 29¼	10 Ch. & Rock I. R. R. b3 94
300 do ... s30 29	10 do ... 93
200 do ... b60 29¼	59 Ill. Central Railroad ... 95
400 Harlem Railroad ... 28¼	100 do ... 94
200 do ... b60 28¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Bonds of '75 ... 92¾	50 Erie Railroad ... s10 51
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B. s60 85	250 do ... 51
48 Hanover Bank ... 97¼	200 do ... s30 51
20 People's Bank ... 108	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R. ... 87
300 Nicara. Trans. Co. b3 18	60 do ... 88
100 Harlem Railroad ... 28¼	200 Reading Railroad opg 96
400 do ... s60 28	100 do ... b30 95
100 Cumb. Coal Co. ... s60 29	330 do ... 95
100 do ... b60 29¼	100 do ... s30 95
100 do ... b3 29¼	24 Little Miami R. R. ... 97
200 do ... b60 29¼	200 N. Y. Cen. R. R. ... b3. 101¼
100 do ... 29¼	150 do ... s3. 101
50 Gal. & Chic. R. R. b3. 109	150 do ... s60. 101

Wednesday, July 18—P. M.

The Canada—with three days' later news from the Old World—reached Halifax this morning. A meagre telegraphic summary of her advices was received in this City in the afternoon and published in our evening paper. They are not important in any respect. No change of moment had occurred in business in the manufacturing districts. The Liverpool Cotton market continued heavy, with a drooping tendency. In Flour and Grain not much activity was apparent, and buyers had the advantage. Fine weather and promising crops exercised a depressive influence. Provisions ruled quiet and languid, save in the case of Lard, which was in rather more request at firmer prices. The London Money market had experienced no serious alteration. The supply of money was more than adequate to all the wants of borrowers, and though the disposition to invest in the new French loan tended to stiffen rates, no marked rise occurred in these. Consols, 91½. The Crimean news was unimportant and unsatisfactory.

Our Stock Market to-day evinced but little animation, though it was not quite so weak. It was understood that the Arago brought some considerable Continental orders for our first-class railroad securities; and this circumstance has a rather favorable effect. In Railway shares, the business was moderate. Erie were the most active, closing at 51½, s30; a slight advance on yesterday's Second Board prices. Reading opened at 94½, and left off at 95½, s30. New-York Central were in request at essentially unchanged figures. The shares of the chief Western Roads attracted rather more attention, and were firm. In Railroad Bonds, slightly heavier transactions occurred. Illinois Central were the briskest, but these ruled heavy in price. Erie Bonds, of 1875, brought 92¾; and Hudson, third Mortgage, 76½. State Stocks were inactive, and without any material change in price. $2,700 United States Sixes, of 1867, sold at 120¼. The market at the close was rather tame, but less unsettled than yesterday.

The supply of money, for all legitimate purposes, was far greater than the need therefor; while Loan and Discount rates ruled easy. The banks were gradually gaining in the line of deposits, while their general special reserve was being enlarged, as they were receiving more, in redemption of maturing notes, than they were disbursing in Loans and Discounts. Private capitalists evinced no reluctance to accommodate responsible borrowers, but no very considerable applications were being made thereto by this class. The America, which left Boston at noon to-day for Liverpool, took out $795,000 in specie, the better part of which had been sent forward from New-York. It was not regarded as a very heavy shipment, or one that the country could not quite comfortably make.

We learn that the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company have just negotiated with a party of New-York capitalists, $[illegible] of their Second Mortgage Bonds, being the residue of the issue. It is understood that this sale will furnish sufficient money to complete the Road to the State line. That portion of the Road from Toledo to Fort Wayne, 76 miles, opens for business to-morrow. It will have a good local business until the Southern connections are made, and will add considerably to the business of the Cleveland and Toledo Road, with which it connects at Toledo. The June receipts of the Cleveland and Toledo Road were this year, $58,736; June, 1854, $47,368; increase, $11,368. This Company has just passed a resolution to consolidate all their bonds under a first mortgage, and establish a sinking fund of one ℔ cent. for their reimbursement before maturity.

Up to 10th inst., the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States had refunded $473,[illegible] duties on articles included in the Reciprocity Treaty imported from the British Provinces since the Colonial Legislature ratified the treaty. The largest amount ($124,511) was refunded at the port of Oswego—the next largest ($111,264) at the port of New-York. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Collector and Naval Officer to collect the duties that are to be paid upon the articles brought by travelers for presents, &c., on their arrival, when the value does not exceed $500, without sending the articles through the Custom-House, which will avoid the provoking detentions heretofore experienced by travelers.

The contracts for building the Bloomfield, N. J., Railroad were awarded a few days ago to the lowest bidders. The right of way has been settled as far as possible between the Directors and property owners, and Commissioners will be appointed in a few days to settle with those dissatisfied. The road will intersect the Morris and Essex road at Roseville, and by the latter road connect with New-York. The stock has all been subscribed in shares of $50 each, and is to be paid in monthly installments of $5.

Our readers will find in another part of our paper, this morning, a long but interesting reply of the Chairman of the second Committee of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Theo. Dehon, Esq., to the remarks of the President of the Company, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., on the report of that Committee.

Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Wednesday, July 18—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat—Sales of 2,000 bushels fair White Canadian at $2 40. Corn—Sales of 20,000 bushels Western mixed at 88c. Oats lower; Chicago 59c.@60c., weight. Receipts by Canal to-day—2,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Corn, 7,200 bushels Oats. Export—1,100 bbls. Flour, 9,091 bushels Wheat, 41,587 bushels Corn, and 14,400 bushels Oats.

Buffalo, Wednesday, July 18—6 P. M.

There has been a good demand for Flour to-day, the market closing firm. Sales 800 bbls. at $8 50@9 50 for common to favorite Wisconsin, and $9 50@9 62½ for extra Michigan. Wheat—Sales 6,000 bush. Upper Lake on private terms. Corn opened firmer with a good demand. Sales 55,000 bush. at 75c.@76c., including 20,000 bush. for delivery in August and September, at 75c., the market closing quiet. Oats—No sales, held at 55c. Rye held at $1 20. Canal freights—10c. for Corn to Albany and 13c. to New-York. Lake imports for the last 24 hours—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Corn, 48,176 bushels.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 17.

The Arago's news was received this morning, and under its influence the price of Cotton declined ⅛c. on qualities below Middling. In Middling nothing has been done.

Charleston, Monday, July 16.

The sales of Cotton to-day sum up 300 bales, at prices ranging from 9½c.@11c.—the latter price for fancy lots.

Charleston, Tuesday, July 17.

Cotton firm. Sales to-day 300 bales, at 9½c.@11½c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—J. G. Armstrong, J. W. Dick, J. Tucker, G. Wright, W. S. Branch, H. B. Dosser, W. K. Collins, two Misses Souther, J. D. Evans and lady and 2 children, J. H. Gillett, J. Gillett and lady, Miss Boyd, Mr. O. Boyd, nurse and children, Miss Henrietta Schmidt, William Clark and lady, Mrs. H. Brown, J. E. Lowe, John Sherwood, N. Y. Judge, Miss J. Armstrong, J. B. Langley, James Johnson, John B. Gentler, F. G. Garder, J. M. Whitehead, Cornelius Johnson—and 133 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Canada, at Halifax, fm. Liverpool—[illegible] Lachlan, Mr. Oxnard and lady, Miss Anderson, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Van Winkle, Miss Moreno, Mrs. Jones, Miss Lee and two Misses Dunns, Mr. Hertz and lady, Mrs. and Miss Varcourt, Dr. Gibson, Capt. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Gosman, Miss Keeling, Mrs. and Miss Farmer, Rev. Mr. Rennie, Capt. Mahony, Mrs. Graham, Mr. Tivolton and lady, Dr. Hamilton, Mrs. Dennan, Capt. Thompson, Mr. Freeland and lady, two Miss Freelands, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Miss Oldacre, Mrs. Renie, Mr. Turpin and lady, Messrs. Pryor, Watt, Harris, McIntyre, Barrett, Seward, Stansbury, Landis, Craig, Chase Fay, Kell, Gear, Turpin, Kenny, Mason, Hardt, Lawrence, Ives, Clark, Wilson, Hughes, Mallory, Knight, Owen, Canah, Smith, Ledbeater, Burt, Appleton, Kirkpatrick, Keith, Shedd, Trescott, Jackson, in bearer of dispatches; Elliott, Rathbone, Chevy, Scott, Bates, Watkins, Rosenthal, McLeod, Renfrew, Crossman, Kenny, Layers, Manning, Morton, Duncan, Sykes, Jordan, Moss, Muir, Benny, George, Lowther, Cavanagh, Foth, Crookmann, Franklin, Watson, Swanson, Walker, Turnbull, Gibson, McGregor, Fullerton, Code Ward, Brewer, Reid, Hayel, Golding, Moore, Brown, Gerachy, Barlow, Hillsworth, Turpin, Wilson, Merchison.

In brig Caleb C. Billings, from Inagua—Capt. Purdival, of brig Clara Windsor, recently lost on Inagua.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 44	Sun sets	7 27	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 18	Gov. Island	12 03	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

Cleared.

Steamships—Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships—Isaac Wright, Abeel, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Charter Oak, Pendleton, Quebec, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Barks—Kilby, Small, Port-au-Prince, B. P. Buck & Co.; Concordia, Ornellis, Rio Janeiro, Saffen & Ironsides.

Brigs—S. B. Hill, Hill, Lisbon, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Colombo, (Sic.,) Sono, Trieste, ——; Josephine, Pendleton, Constantinople, ——.

Schooners—Carleton Jane, Tyler, Baltimore, J. S. Merrill; Morris Waring, Hallett, Portland, S. W. Lewis; Rebecca Wogion, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Fish Hawk, Leed, Middletown, ——; Alexander M., Christie, Philadelphia, H. Hand; Sarah and Adeline, Koop, Halifax, ——; Granada, McBelowe, Rio Hacha, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; W. G. Merahon, Merahon, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; W. Smith, Chapman, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; James Woltman, Wareham, master; Champion, Johnson, Harbor Island, ——; Elizabeth Hull, Payne, Fall River, master; Sycon, Ireland, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; New-York, Goodsell, Boston, J. B. Sawyer.

Sloops—Merchant, Douglass, New-Haven, J. H. Havens; Warren, New-Haven, master.

Propeller—Piedmont, Post, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Arrived.

Ship Kensington, Thaxo, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to Church & Roberts. Was bound to Liverpool, put into this port on account of being leaky. 9th inst., in the Gulf Stream, in a heavy blow fm. N. to E., sprung a leak of about 1,400 strokes per hour.

Bark Roman, Lowry, Havana 9th inst., with sugar to W. Nelson & Sims.

Bark American, (of Portland,) Hoyt, Cardenas 4th inst., with sugar to F. V. King & Co.

Brig Mary Capen, Norton, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Nanset Light bearing W. 9 miles, was run into by a brig which carried away the jibboom, cut water, &c., it being very foggy at the time, could not learn anything about the brig.

Brig Caleb C. Billings, (of Bangor,) Colt, Inagua 4th inst., with salt to master.

Schr. Laurence E. Johnson, Johnson, Newbern 5 ds., with naval stores to E. M. Blackwell.

Schr. Eiva, (Br.,) Pytram, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas.

Schr. Panthea, Longstreet, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. Col. Simmons, Savage, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Jane C. Doughty, Murphy, Philadelphia.

Schr. Col. John McRae, (3 masted,) Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Alexander Cooper, Gould, Virginia.

Sailed.

Steamships Southerner, Ewan, Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond; ship Isaac Wright, Abeel, Liverpool; barks Nord America, (Ham.,) Peters, Hamburg; Copernicus, (Ham.,) Myer, do.; brig Clinton, Thompson, Charleston.

WIND—Light, from S.

Memoranda.

The steamtug Leviathan came to the City last night having been to the Eastward of Fire Island, and reports no square rigged vessels in sight.

Disasters.

Capt. Colt, of brig C. C. Billings, from Inagua, arr. this morning, reports: The bark T. & F. Woodward, (of St. Jago de Cuba, for Swansea, Eng., with a cargo of copper ore, was lost on the Hog Sty, June 25; the captain, crew, and a part of the cargo were saved, the vessel a total loss. Also, the schr Emma, lumber loaded, bound for Central America, with Col. Kinney and 25 men on board, was totally lost on the Caicos Reef, June 10, all hands saved, and were taken into Turks Island. Both vessels went ashore in very thick weather.

Capt. Lowry, of bark Roman, arr. at this port to-day, fm. Havana, reports: 7th inst., saw a brig ashore on Alligator Reef, appeared as if had just gone on; no wreckers near; was painted black.

Spoken, &c.

July 6, in the Straits of Florida, bark Chase of New-York, fm. New-Orleans, leaking badly, wanted no assistance.

Foreign Ports.

At Eleuthera, July 6, schr Florida, for New-York, soon.

At Cardenas, July 4, barks Vivid Light, for London, Mary John Anvene, of Portland, disg.; brig Georgia, do.

At Inagua, July 5, brig W. H. Parker, for Boston in 4 ds.